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CEMA'S LONG-TERM PLANS IN ENERGY, OTHER SPHERES

LD291125Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[O. Rybakov article: "Targeted, Long-Term Programs"]

[Text] Long-term, targeted cooperation programs are an essentially new form of joint planning activity in CEMA countries. They are a system of measures coordinated in terms of resources, schedules and implementing agents which envisage the solution of major national economic problems in the course of several 5-year plans. The need to devise such programs was advanced at the 25th CPSU congress and at party congresses of other fraternal socialist countries.

"Relying on what has been achieved," L.I. Brezhnev noted in the Central Committee report to our party's 25th congress, "we can now take the next step forward. The elaboration and implementation of long-term, targeted programs is on the agenda. Their purpose is to supply via joint efforts rapidly growing requirements in energy, fuel and basic kinds of raw material, to more fully satisfy the demand for foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods, to raise the level of machine building and to speed up development of transportation. These are our next general tasks."

The CEMA countries are steadily expanding their joint planning activity by coordinating national economic plans for each 5-year plan, devising plans for multilateral integration measures, compiling economic, scientific and technical forecasts and holding joint consultations on basic questions of economic policy. Long-term, targeted programs, in setting out a coordinated strategy of cooperation and as a new step in its development, are revealing new opportunities for better utilization of the advantages of socialism for our peoples.

Take, for example, the long-term, targeted program envisaging a solution to the power industry's fuel and raw material problems. The Soviet Union, loyal to its international duty, largely meets the demands of the fraternal countries' growing economies with its supplies of fuel, energy and raw materials. Statistical data from a number of CEMA countries demonstrates that their requirements in oil and natural gas in the overwhelming majority of cases have been met by imports from the USSR. In exchange the fraternal countries have supplied the Soviet Union with their industrial and agricultural products.

We can illustrate this with specific figures: In 1971-1975, the Soviet Union supplied 562 million tons of standard fuel to CEMA countries. For this increase in deliveries alone our country had to make capital investments amounting to R7.5 billion. At the same time it must be noted that Soviet deliveries of fuel and raw materials are increasing still more in the new 5-year period. In 1976-1980, the USSR will supply its friends with approximately 364 million tons of oil, about 90 billion cubic meters of gas and 67 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity. This is about 1.5 times more than in the last 5-year period.

Proceeding from the need for a more equal distribution of efforts to solve the fuel and raw material problem, and implementing the tasks set out in the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration, the CEMA countries are today jointly engaged in the construction of a number of major projects. The Soyuz gas pipeline, which begins at Orenburg and reaches as far as the western border, the Ust-Ilimskiy timber industry complex and also capacities in the ferrous metallurgy sector are under construction. A number of projects are being constructed on a joint basis in other CEMA countries; specifically, production capacities are being constructed for nickel production in Cuba.

In determining directions for economic development through 1990 the CEMA countries proceed on the basis that the energy and raw material problems are acquiring in the long term essentially new features. The energy and fuel consumption is increasing to such an extent that some shortfall in natural stocks of useful minerals is emerging in the socialist world economy. The problem of using them as thriftily and rationally as possible and of making widespread use of the latest scientific and technical achievements is now on the agenda. It is in this direction that the center of gravity of planning cooperation among the fraternal countries is shifting, and this gives rise to the objective need to elaborate long-term targeted programs.

Speaking at the 31st CEMA session, A. N. Kosygin noted that oil and gas resources in the European sections of our country are being depleted, and that oil production centers are shifting to northern and eastern regions with more difficult production conditions. The expenditure necessary for further prospecting and assimilating new oil and gas deposits, and particularly for maintaining the level of oil and gas production already achieved, is rising substantially. Substantial transportation funds are required which, in turn, creates a great need for pipes, compressors and special equipment for constructing long oil and gas pipelines. All this must be considered when determining the long-term trends of cooperation, since the USSR is the main supplier of oil and gas to European CEMA countries.

In devising measures for a long-term, targeted program the CEMA countries proceed on the basis of a fuller and deeper exploitation of existing oil and gas resources and of their replacement as much as possible with solid types of fuel, including low-calory fuel, in generating electricity. The nuclear power industry is being developed.

It is difficult to overestimate, for instance, the significance of cooperation in the nuclear power industry. AESes with a total capacity of about 37 million kilowatts are to be constructed in CEMA countries. In our country there are also plans to construct on a joint basis another two AESes with a capacity of 4 million kilowatts each which will supply electricity to fraternal countries.

Extensive, multifarious specialization and cooperation in the production of AES equipment in 1981-1990 are envisaged. The "Atommash" plant for AES equipment production is under construction in the Soviet Union with the aim of accelerating development. Czechoslovakia, which is creating a major technical production base for nuclear machine building, is participating actively in cooperation. Thus, in 1976-1980 more than Kcs8 billion--almost 30 percent of the total capital investments in Czechoslovak heavy machine building--are being allocated for this purpose.

Another long-term, targeted program involves raw material sectors, primarily ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy. Through the efforts and at the expense of the European CEMA countries capacities are being constructed in the Soviet Union for the production of basic ferrous material which, along with other measures, will make it basically possible to satisfy requirements for them up to 1990. A plan for constructing in our country a large metallurgical plant, designed to produce 10 million tons of cast slabs, is being devised in accordance with a Soviet proposal. Within the CEMA Planning Committee plans are being prepared for construction projects involving rubber, fodder yeast and fodder vitamin additives. Cuba and the USSR have proposed the creation of capacities for producing wood pulp, paper and cardboard, Poland for methionine production, Mongolia for phosphate extraction and processing and Romania for the construction of a petrochemical complex.

The machine-building program adopted by the 32d CEMA session presents major tasks. It contains promising trends of cooperation whose aim is to insure high rates of development of the production of modern kinds of equipment, machinery and instrumentation. This will make it possible to improve the supply of the latest equipment to fuel and raw material sectors, agriculture, the foodstuffs industry and especially machine building and also to introduce advanced technological processes more extensively.

In accordance with the cooperation program in agriculture and the foodstuffs industry, efficient use will be made of the favorable weather conditions existing in certain countries, and production and reciprocal deliveries of a number of agricultural goods and goodstuff industry products will be expanded. Moreover, specialists are devising measures contributing to the intensive development of grain production, livestock products and other basis products from each of the CEMA countries, to the strengthening of the fodder base and to the development of the production of albuminous fodder.

Attaching important significance to long-term, targeted programs, the CEMA countries adopted a special statement at the 32d session. It notes that "long-term, targeted programs determine the coordinated strategy of cooperation among the CEMA countries far into the future in the appropriate material production sectors and embody and develop the comprehensive program for further deepening and improving cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration among the CEMA countries."

The elaboration of another two long-term, targeted cooperation programs, one increasing the production of consumer goods and one in the transport sector, is currently concluding. The programs will be adopted at the next, 33d CEMA session, which is to be held in Moscow in 1979. That will be a jubilee session, since its staging will coincide with the 30th anniversary of the formation of CEMA. At the same time it will be an important landmark in implementing long-term, targeted programs and the specific agreements connected with them.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT BANK COUNCIL MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD291131Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Bank Council Session"]

[Text] The 22d session of the International Investment Bank's Council took place in Moscow 26-27 September. Taking part in the session's work were delegations of the bank's member countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. Representatives of the CEMA Secretariat and of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation were also present.

The council approved projects requiring credit, the bank's lending plan and the council's work plan for 1979, and it also adopted decisions on a number of other questions of the bank's activity. The session took place in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and businesslike cooperation.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS' PROGRAM

LD202200Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" Program", conducted by Valeriy Kosovan with Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; Nikolay Petrovich Khokhlov, IZVESTIYA observer; and Lev Strzhizhovskiy, candidate of history]

Nuclear Disarmament

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Let us turn to a theme to which many radio listeners devote their letters--disarmament. What can be done to eliminate the danger of war, to make detente the dominent trend in world politics? In such an important field as disarmament, you understand, half-measures are not enough. The Soviet Union has proposed a cardinal measure--the cessation of production of nuclear weapons and the reduction of stockpiles to the point of their final elimination. But since all are not yet ready for radical decisions, our country has put forward a whole series of specific projects. Their implementation would, bring the world community nearer to banning nuclear weapons and to nuclear disarmament. The impressive list of Soviet proposals on disarmament has been augmented by a new one, presented to the United Nations: to conclude an international convention consolidating the guarantee of the security of nonnuclear states. In making this proposal, like the others, the Soviet Union is far from claiming any sort of monopoly in peace initiatives in the field of disarmament. On the contrary, we would be glad to consider constructive ideas from other states, including our Western partners in detente.

But the point is that such proposals, as they say, are few and far between. The energy of the Western governments is currently being absorbed in quite different directions. I would like to quote a statement by President James Carter on the participation by the United States in the activities of the United Nations. He declared: Only at such multilateral forums as the United Nations can one really get down to solving the most urgent world problems. One might ask: What, in that case, is preventing Washington from getting down to convening, for instance, a world disarmament conference? After all, it is precisely because of obstruction by the United States, together with China, that the discussion of this urgent question has dragged on for 7 long years. This is happening while the difference between the rates of the development of arms technology and disarmament talks is continually increasing. The impression is created--and this thought is stressed by many of the letter-writers--that some people in the West are not very eager to reduce this dangerous gap. But procrastination costs dearly. If the negotiations are at a standstill, the military production lines are not.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in his Baku speech, summed up: The distance dividing the positions of the USSR and the United States at the SALT talks is not all that great. The distance between the sides positions has also been reduced at Vienna, where the latest round of negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe opened the other day. But all the same, progress is difficult. At the same time, the military-industrial complex in the West, the Pentagon and NATO are forging ahead, working out new forms of strategic weapons. Other NATO strategists are now, to use Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's expression, hurrying to acquire the longest and sharpest possible sword and trying to work toward a return to the position-of-strength policy.

The proponents of this hard line, in the opinion of our radio listeners, were given a worthy rebuff in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's Baku speech. To do everything to halt the arms race and to strenghten the peace and security of the poeples--this is what we see as the fundamental task of our foreign policy, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said.

Disturbances in Iran

[Kosovan] We are asked to talk about the causes of the recent disturbances in Iran by Comrades (Gorush), from Leninakan, (Khanin), from Sverdlovskaya Oblast, (Minskiy), from Gomelskaya Oblast, (Vasilyev), from the Stavropolskiy Kray and many other comrades. We have asked Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer, to answer you. Over to you, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich.

[Bovin] I will begin with a small picture, with a verbal portrait. I have before me 31 August issue of the West German magazine STERN. It publishes an interview with Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the shah of Iran. The conversation is prefaced with a very expressive sketch, and I will quote it now. The shah sat, lost in his own thoughts, broken and tired. One could see on his face the traces of the morning's reports: The previous night shots had again rung out in the capital; throughout the country his opponents had again taken up the cause. As in 1953, when he had to flee the revolutionaries, the shah's affairs are in a bad state. The shah looked like a representative of an undertaker's office; he was dressed all in black, but not just his clothes were black--one may say that his face, and primarily his voice, were black. His voice was tired and weak. One can rarely hear so many sighs in any other STERN interview.

That is the sketch, comrades. The shah indeed has reason to sigh. Virtually all this year, in various towns in Iran, there have been continuing disturbances involving hundreds of thousands of people. In the end, on the evening of 7 September, the government introduced a state of emergency in 12 towns. The next day in Tehran there was literally an explosion of indignation. Tens of thousands of protesting people went out into the streets. The troops opened fire. No one knows exactly how many were killed and wounded, but the victims number at least in the hundreds.

[Kosovan] Are the demonstrations still continuing?

[Bovin] No, force is force, all the same, for the time being of course. The authorities have managed to stabilize the situation. After fairly stormy debates, the Majlis approved the program of the new government, which promises to respect and support the rights of all levels of society. But on the whole this is all just the surface of events, the other side of the matter. The crisis that Iran is experiencing is caused by the striking--one may even say, frankly, the crying--contradictions between the relatively rapid, although extremely uneven, economic development of the country. It is also caused by the police, the antipopular political regime and the archaic social structures. This crisis is caused by the growth in social inequality, the general corruption of the government bureaucracy and the unrestrainable inflation. Moreover, it is important to stress that Iran is experiencing its third crisis in just the last three decades.

[Kosovan] Could you remind us of them?

[Bovin] The first occurred at the beginning of the 1950s. Then the main force of the popular indignation was directed against the Angolan-Iranian Oil Company, which for almost 40 years had plundred Iran.

In March 1951, the Majlis, under the influence of a wave of protests, nationalized the oil industry. In April, the government was led by Dr Mohammad Mosaddeq, leader of the National Front. He had a very difficult time then. There was no unity within the National Front, which he was then leading. Mosaddeq himself was not distinguished by his consistent policy. Britain and the United States organized a financial and economic blockade against Iran.

The denouncement came in August 1953; on the night of 16 August, soldiers of the shah's guard tried to arrest Mosaddeq, but they were disarmed. The shah fled Iran that night, but on the 19th, a second coup attempt was made with the active participation of the CIA, and it succeeded. Mosaddeq was arrested. The shah returned to the country. A regime of military and police terror was established in the country. However, such a terror, you understand, could only cover up the problems, but could not solve them.

Iran approached the beginning of the 1960s as a backward, semi-feudal country. Big landowners ruled in the countryside. The national per capital income was $120, which was 2 and ½ times less than in Turkey. The average life expectancy for an Iranian was 27 years. [number as heard] The country was controlled by foreign capital. Again there was a wave of strikes, demonstrators and protests.

[Kosovan] This was the second crisis period.

[Bovin] Yes, it covers the beginning of the 1960s. The regime understood then that something had to be changed, otherwise there would be an explosion. And the government undertook a series of reforms, which were given the official name of the White Revolution, or the revolution of the shah and the people.

[Kosovan] What specifically was done?

[Bovin] On the whole, quite a bit. Agrarian reforms virtually eliminated feudalism in the countryside. Women received equal rights with men, which, for a Moslem country is very important. A struggle began against illiteracy and diseases. Water sources were nationalized. Universal social insurance was introduced. On the whole, I repeat, for Iran this was quite a lot. But the whole point is that, in so far as the reforms were carried out from above, in so far as they were carried out by a civil service apparatus divorced from the people, all these changes were of a half-baked and inconsistent nature. In solving one set of problems, they caused other equally severe ones. The main problem was that they had no effect on the nature of the political regime.

An essentially new element was introduced by the 500 per cent increase in oil prices in the first half of the 1970s. Many billions of dollars flowed into Iran. A feverish modernization of the infrastructure began. Modern industries were set up. Many towns were caught up in a construction boom. But probably most important was the feverish arming of the country. Since 1972, the United States alone has sold Iran military equipment worth more than $10 billion and the supplies called for over the next 3 years exceed this sum.

The inadequately thought-out and uncoordinated development and pressure of military spending have caused severe disproportions. A massive emigration by the population from the countryside to the towns has begun, which has led to a real food crisis. Bribery, bureaucracy and misuse of power have reached fabulous dimensions. The broad opening up of the domestic market to foreign goods has caused dissatisfaction among the middle and petty bourgeoisie. Here, in these factors, lies the source of the universal dissatisfaction and ferment that recently surfaced and began the third crisis in the development of Iran.

[Kosovan] What are the basic demands of the opposition?

[Bovin] There are various demands because the nature of the opposition itself is varied. On the one hand, the regime is running into opposition from the right, which is represented by the religious bodies. The Islam zealots reproach the shah for importing the Western way of life at the expense of Islamic values. On the other hand, the opposition from the left demands the limitation of absolutism and demands the democratization of the regime and freedom for the press. Both sides accuse the higher circles of the bureaucracy of being corrupt and getting rich, and condemn the police terror and repressions. The government, in now declaring a policy of national reconciliation, is trying to calm things down. A number of leading civil servants have been arrested on charges of corruption; a return to the Moslem calendar has been announced; particularly noticeable gambling and other establishments have been closed; certain political parties have been permitted, and press censorship has been weakened.

At the same time, the government is trying to instill in the population the idea that what is happening is the result of an antipopular plot by some kind of Marxists, a result of interference from outside that threatens Iran's independence. But not many people believe this. Speaking of interference, consider the following information about interference not against the regime, but in defense of it; an interference from a well-known source. This is what the Paris LE MONDE, for example, wrote recently, and I quote: The entire policy of the United States- from the Mediterranean Sea to the Persian Gulf, is founded on the shah's ability to remain master of the situation in the subtle game on the international scene, defending when necessary the neighboring oil kings, a mission that presupposes unquestioned authority inside the country. Such a dominant position in a region that is distinguished by its instability explains the fact that the Tehran regime earns special attention from the Americans, says LE MONDE. It is no coincidence that at the very height of the events, President Carter phoned the shah and encouraged him. The 30,000 U. S. military advisers in Iran have an equally encouraging effect on the regime.

The Americans, of course, will try to keep the present regime afloat, but if events begin to get out of control, a new factor, the army, might become involved. For the time being the government is trying to get by with not just half-measures but quarter-measures. The basic causes of the sociopolitical crisis remain. Therefore, the situation in Iran remains unstable.

U.S. Arms Appropriations

[Kosovan] Here is an answer to (Khorchakov) of Murmansk. The Pentagon's budget for the new fiscal year totals $128.5 billion; an astronomical figure. Nevertheless, more and more billions are being spent on the arms race. The U. S. Senate has approved a bill authorizing an additional $35.2 billion for military procurements and research in creating new types and systems of weapons in the next fiscal year. These colossal funds are to be spent on developing and acquiring new forms of mass annihilation weapons: mobile missiles, the Trident missile submarine system, cruise missiles, warships, tanks and other forms of weapons. As you see, the United States pours enormous sums into preparation for war, unprecedented in history. The Soviet Union long ago proposed reducing military budgets, initially of the permanent members of the Security Council, by a certain percentage, and devoting part of the funds saved to assistance for the developing countries.

Comrade Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, again spoke of this in his speech at the current session of the UN General Assembly.

Vorster Resignation

[Kosovan] Radio listeners (Bolshakov) from Gomel, (Lomak) from the Moscow region, (Slavin) from Cherkassy and others would like to hear about the latest events in the Republic of South Africa connected with the resignation of Prime Minister Vorster. To answer you, comrades, we have invited into the studio Nikolay Petrovich Khokhlov, observer for IZVESTIYA. Over to you, Nikolay Petrovich.

[Khokhlov] The resignation of Johannes Vorster as Republic of South Africa prime minister is of greater significance than the normal change of a cabinet or its leader. The explanation for the resignation that it was due to poor health is, of course, a formal reason intended for the public. Vorster does not consider his political career ended. The real reason for Vorster's resignation lies outside the Republic of South Africa itself, in the West. It is part of the policy of a whole group of imperialist states toward the African Continent as a whole and toward the present regime of the Republic of South Africa in particular.

The point is that Vorster's domestic policy, personified by extreme racism and apartheid, has gone beyond the bounds that can be tolerated even in the West, where many countries are also subjected to the racist poison. In the 12 years he was in power, Vorster acquired a reputation not simply as a politician with frankly racist views--in itself quite acceptable to the West--but as what has been called racist No 1. A scandalously inadmissible racist, he devised and implemented the punitive machine of the South African reich. The Republic of South Africa's administration system has rightly been compared with the German fascist model. Suffice it to recall that half of all the death sentences in today's world are carried out in the Republic of South Africa. The country, which is not engaged in military actions against any other and is formally at peace, is daily extending punitive operations against unorthodox thinkers in which dozens, hundreds and thousands of native inhabitants perish. Reports come in from South Africa, as though from a field of battle, of more and more victims of the brutal and inhumane regime.

[Kosovan] Not only the Western, so-called government policy, but also its everyday propaganda has been at times inconvenienced as a result of the South African system of racism, slavery and complete absence of rights. Against this background pontifications about human rights and their ostensible defense resounding from some Western countries have been completely neutralized and even turned upside-down by the situation in the Republic of South Africa.

[Khokhlov] Yes, and for that reason some leaders in the Western world--although, to be sure, in a toned down form--have been forced either to condemn or disagree with the policy of racism and apartheid, and the policy of Diktat by the white European minority over the millions of the African population. Hence, the conclusion that there is a need for repairs and embellishment on the South African facade, and the elimination of its more repugnant details and forms.

One of the first to start work on this was former U. S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who established personal contacts with Vorster. This course of persuasion with the South African leaders was thereafter taken up by others. Over quite a lengthy period, ambassadors of the United States, Britain, Canada, France and the FRG held talks with Vorster. Owen, the British foreign secretary, and Vance, the present U. S. Secretary of State, are actively patronizing all the talks regarding the future of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa itself. Either they make a personal appearance in particular African countries, or else they send their emissaries to the continent.

Thus, Vorster's policy has become outdated, even in the eyes of the imperialist West, both in its form and for its leader, who is objectionable in light of current trends. But the content of Vorster's policy has by no means become objectionable. The West intends to preserve the Republic of South Africa as its bridgehead, protecting it from the national liberation movement, and to make it better able to survive and to maneuver and more inclined to deal with some African states. The new head of the South African Cabinet has been chosen as the result of the tactical and strategic calculations of the imperialist West in its struggle for economic and military goals in that part of the African Continent.

[Kosovan] Nikolay Petrovich, what can be said now about the new Republic of South Africa prime minister, Pieter Botha?

[Khokhlov] The leaders of the ruling National Party in the Republic of South Africa who met on 28 September in Cape Town to elect their new leader, were mainly concerned, as was said on the official notification, with insuring the continuity of the leadership. The participants in this party caucus--major industrialists and owners of enormous latifundia, and bankers connected with all the leading banks of the capitalist West, prominent state bureaucrats--naturally did not neglect their class and political interests in electing Pieter Botha as leader, as an entirely worthy successor to Vorster. This meant that elected party leader automatically becomes prime minister. At the same meeting of the National Party's leaders, Vorster was offered the post of president. There were no complications, nor could there have been in the Republic of South Africa, regarding the election of a new prime minister. The process was reminiscent of changing the breech block on a firearm.

Never in such cases have program statements been obligatory for the recently formed government. They had been reiterated hundreds of times both by Vorster and by his minister of defense, the present prime minister. That pair had been singing in unison for a long time. To talk about Pieter Botha's policy is to talk of the continuation of the political course of Vorster. The change itself is purely formal. Both Vorster and Botha, still thinking alike, have moved further up the racist administrative ladder.

Botha--now 53 years old--has always been Vorster's right-hand man, a punishing right hand of racism. It was Botha who commanded the South African forces in the adventure against sovereign Angola. He gave the order to open fire on the strikers in the Johannesburg suburb of Soweto, and in many other towns and rural regions of the Republic of South Africa. Botha was concerned with equipping the South African Army with modern weapons. He established close contacts with Tel Aviv, and on more than one occasion met with Ian Smith, the boss of the Rhodesian racists, devising joint operations against the guerrillas fighting for freedom and independence. Botha held secret talks with the NATO chiefs, affirming that the Republic of South Africa would continue as a Western outpost in Africa, a bastion of anti-communism and the like. Let us add in conclusion that Botha, even before his election to the post of prime minister, had become famous as one of the most shameless of the South African hawks.

[Kosovan] Nikolay Petrovich, would you say there is any connection between the change in the Pretoria cabinet and the solution of the Namibia question?

[Khokhlov] We think so, yes. It should be recalled first of all that when Vorster was in power, an accord was reached to the effect that the territory, illegally occupied by the Republic of South Africa, would gain independence on 31 December of this year. Many sides participated in the negotiations, if we can thus describe the lengthy maneuvers of Western diplomacy and the interminable obstructions of the South African Government. Attempts to resolve the conflict peacefully were also made by the United Nations and the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO.

The Western diplomats already mentioned, and many other Western leaders, also urged the Republic of South Africa to sign an acceptable agreement. It then appeared to everyone that the question had largely been settled, and that there were no further obstacles to Namibia's independence. In the so-called transitional period, UN troops were to take the place of the South African Army units.

But, as it turned out, the South African authorities again acted with their own particular brand of treachery. They emphatically refused to withdraw their troops from Namibia. A new round of haggling started. The day he left his post as prime minister, Vorster stated that the Republic of South Africa would solve the question of Namibia on its own and without intermediaries, without monitoring by the United Nations. This was sabotage, a blunt and impudent defiance of the Namibia agreement, which had included both the United Nations and the Western powers.

It may well be that the question of Namibia will be brought forward for urgent discussion at the UN General Assembly or the Security Council. The change in personalities holding the prime minister's post in the Republic of South Africa has now made the difficult question of Namibia more complex. The struggle for Namibia's independence, judging by the course of events, is entering a more critical period.

CIA Use of Drugs

[Kosovan] I have a letter from (Grokhin) of Moscow. He writes that over the past 20 years the CIA and other U.S. government institutions have been using narcotics to control human behavior and to influence man's psychology. Please explain these experiments in more detail and whether they are being conducted at present. To answer you we have invited to the studio Lev Fedorovich Strzhizhovskiy, candidate of history. Over to you Lev Fedorovich.

[Strzhizhovskiy] These facts first became widely known in June, 1975 when the Rockefeller Commission report appeared. Many people had speculated about such experiments, but it was confirmed for the first time by the commission's report. It stated, in particular, and I quote: At the beginning of the 1940s, the CIA began to study the characteristics of narcotics influencing human conduct. The possibilities of using these narcotics for intelligence purposes were examined.

The program for studying the characteristics of narcotics was only part of extensive research into possible ways to control human conduct. I have here a book by (Walter Board) entitled "Operation: Control of Consciousness", which was published in the United States this year. Its author asserts that for over 35 years the CIA has been conducting secret work to gain control over the human brain, memory and will.

Under pressure from the public, the government was forced to admit that since 1956 over 1,500 unsuspecting people were subjected to medical experiments with narcotics. (Board) believes that over 130 various preparations were given to patients.

[Kosovan] What was the aim of this work?

[Strzhizhovskiy] The main aim was to turn men into robots who would be strictly controlled by definite commands known and understood only by them. They would automatically remember everything they saw and heard. In response to the appropriate comman, they would provide information completely or selectively. In such a state, a robot can carry secret information placed in his memory that he himself knows nothing about and that is revealed at a coded command when the person is under hypnosis. Finally, in obedience to a command a person could carry out a murder and not even understand what he is doing.

U.S. intelligence is trying to construct, using a human being as the basic material, a sort of biological system with remote control. These robot people created in the CIA laboratories are called zombies.

[Kosovan] Why zombies?

[Strzhizhovskiy] According to African superstition, zombies are the living dead, who are under the power of a witch doctor. The mystery and prevalence of the cult of the living dead have been widely used in spy literature and in movies.

[Kosovan] After the publication of the Rockefeller Commission report, Americans learned with horror that zombies actually exist and serve the CIA.

[Strzhizhovskiy] Yes. But the press tried to soothe its readers by asserting that the CIA had achieved very little success in using narcotics and hypnosis. However, in this book (Board) asserts that he had met living zombies, the victims of the experiments to control the consciousness. Here is the story of one of them.

On 2 November, 1967 an agent of the Philippines national intelligence bureau arrested 24-year old (Luis Angelo Castillo). He was accused of organizing a conspiracy to murder the president. He had come to Manila under an assumed name. While conducting the interrogation the investigator's attention was drawn to a certain strangeness in the behavior of the accused. A psychologist was called in; he examined (Castillo) and hypnotized him. Under hypnosis (Castillo) admitted that he had already participated in a murder that had occurred 4 years earlier. He said that he had been programmed to kill a man travelling in an open car. Although he did not know his name, all the circumstances and signs coincided with the events in Dallas where President Kennedy was killed.

At that time (Castillo) did not shoot. When he and his accomplices were preparing their rifles and taking up their positions, someone ran into the room and shouted: They have already finished him off. Then the people went off somewhere and on the way picked up some other people. In the car, (Castillo) was given an injection and he lost consciousness.

After a number of sessions the hypnotist at last understood that here was a zombie who could rise to various hypnotic levels. It was only necessary to switch him on in the right way. (Castillo's) evidence is the admission of a man whose consciousness had been completely destroyed and then recreated several times. When (Castillo) was told that he had been programmed and behaved at each level as a completely different person, he did not believe it and was frightened of what might happen to him.

When, some time later, (Castillo) returned to the United States, he disavowed all his testimony in the Philippines, then he disappeared. His family and close friends do not know what has happened to him.

[Kosovan] Is the story of (Luis Angelo Castillo) different in any way from that of other zombies?

[Strzhizhovskiy] Not at all. It was the usual picture. Recruitment by the CIA, medical experiments, carrying our assignments, complete lack of memory of what happens at various levels. (Walter Board) spent several years working on his book. During this time he managed to collect extensive material. He personally talked to several zombies whose names are cited in the book. In a number of cases he refers to reports from the well-known Rand Corporation. Finally, the book publishes genuine documents from the CIA itself.

[Kosovan] The events portrayed in the book mainly refer to the 1950s and 1960s. But what is happening now?

[Strzhizhovskiy] After innumerable scandals and failures, the new head of the CIA, Admiral Turners, inJune, 1977, assured the Senate committee investigating the activity of the intelligence services that the narcotics experimentation programs had ended. However, Turner did not say a single word about the pathological experiments or about the most important point, the CIA's right to carry out any experiments on people. It is precisely human behavior that is the aim of the research of all the known programs of United States intelligence.

(Walter Board) asserts in his book that experiments on controlling the consciousness of Americans have not been ruled out but have become even more secret. The list of evidence that is completely validated in the book is irrefutable proof that immediately after World War II, United States intelligence began criminal experiments on people. These CIA experiments cost the lives of many Americans; others were left as invalids for the rest of their lives. No one asked them whether they wanted to be subjected to experiments. It would be difficult to imagine any more refined villainy than such actions.

[Kosovan] Lev Fedorovich, the facts given in (Board's) book which you have just cited are, in my opinion, yet another illustration of the state of observance of human rights in the United States.

THIRD WORLD DELEGATES PRAISE GROMYKO UN ADDRESS

LD291139Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Dispatch by correspondents T. Kolesnichenko and Ye. Rusakov: "Support for USSR's Initiatives"]

[Excerpts] New York, 27 September--The "great day," as people here say, had arrived during the 33d General Assembly session. The speech of the Soviet delegation head was awaited.

The speech of A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Foreign Minister, has demonstrated once again that our country's foreign policy, in accordance with the will of the entire Soviet people, is directed firmly toward peace, detente and disarmament.

From the high platform of the United Nations, the Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed new initiatives aimed at resolving one of the world's chief problems--ending the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, which poses the greatest threat to peace.

At the 33d General Assembly session, the Soviet Union has proposed including on the agenda, as important and urgent, the question "on concluding an international convention on strengthening guarantees of the security of nonnuclear states." The new Soviet initiative has aroused lively interest among the session delegates, particularly among representatives of the developing states.

The confirmation of the Soviet Union's firm stand on a Near East settlement has also produced a great impression on the session delegates. This settlement can be achieved only on the basis of joint efforts by all the sides directly involved. Separate deals at the Arabs' expense continue to lead away from a solution to this problem.

E. Figueiredo, permanent representative of the People's Republic of Angola at the United Nations: "I think this speech has made a great impression on all the delegates. It has confirmed once again that the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America have a dependable friend in the Soviet Union. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union has submitted an important proposal. This initiative is a further example demonstrating the desire of the government and people of the USSR to protect the third world countries, which do not possess nuclear weapons, from aggression."

Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi foreign minister: "Now, after the separate deal at Camp David, we consider the Soviet Union's firm stand on a settlement of the Near East conflict particularly important. The Iraqi Government supports the Soviet Union's statement on this question and condemns the documents drawn up at Camp David."

Z.L. At-Tarazi, the PLO's permanent observer at the United Nations: "The speech by the head of the Soviet delegation expressed the Soviet Union's concern for the establishment of lasting peace in the Near East--which cannot exist without satisfying the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

UN DELEGATES 'HIGHLY INDIGNANT' AT PRC MINISTER'S SPEECH

LD291106Y Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] New York, September 29, TASS--TASS correspondents Vladimir Matyash and Yuriy Romantsov report: The Soviet Union's initiatives toward curbing the arms race and removing the risks of a nuclear war are seen by the world community as an important contribution to consolidating the relaxation of international tension, to disarmament and to curbing those aggressive forces which are trying to undermine the positive changes taking place in the world.

The delegates were indignant at the speech made by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who, in unison with NATO politicians, advocated an unbridled arms race and further aggravation of international tension. His slanderous pronouncements, full of hatred for the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, showed once more the serious danger Peking's great-power hegemonistic policy represents for the cause of peace in Asia and throughout the world. As is said in U.N. circles, Peking, which is supported by the most reactionary circles of imperialist states, hampers efforts to assert the principles of peaceful coexistence and to develop international cooperation.

USSR DELEGATES BACK SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON NAMIBIA

LD301448Y Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 30, TASS--TASS correspondents Vladimir Matyash and Yuriy Romantsov report: The U.N. Security Council has discussed the situation in Namibia, which is illegally occupied by the racist Pretoria regime. The members of the council, representatives of socialist and independent African states, resolutely denounced the actions of the Republic of South Africa and its imperialist supporters and demanded full abrogation of the racist-colonial order, the release of all political prisoners, fighters for Namibia's freedom.

The racist regime of South Africa must withdraw its troops and colonial administration from Namibia's territory, stressed a representative of Nigeria. It is the duty of the United Nations to give the necessary support to the people of Namibia in its struggle for the right to self-determination and independence, said Czechoslovakia's permanent representative at the United Nations.

The USSR's representative emphasized that the Soviet Union's stand in the question of Namibia is determined by its principled course for full elimination of all vestiges of the system of colonial oppression, infringement of equality and independence of peoples, all seats of colonialism and racism.

In its resolution, the Security Council reaffirmed the need of implementation of the U.N. decisions on withdrawal from Namibia's territory of the colonial administration and the transfer of power to its people with the mediation of the United Nations. The resolution also envisages formation of a U.N. group to give Namibia assistance in the transitional period.

Considering the stand of SWAPO and also a number of African states, the Soviet delegation did not object to adoption of this resolution. The Soviet delegation emphasized that the aim of the U.N. group's stay in Namibia is to ensure undelayed and full withdrawal of all troops and the administration of South Africa from Namibia and the granting to its people real independence on the basis of preservation of unity and territorial integrity of the country.

UN DESIRE TO SUPPRESS APARTHEID IGNORED BY U.S.

LD280858Y Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 28, TASS--Ratification of the international convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid or accession to it are necessary for attaining the aims of the decade against racism and racial discrimination. This conclusion was drawn in a report issued here by Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations secretary-general, and devoted to the elimination of all shapes of racial discrimination. It stresses the need of signing, ratifying and immediately putting into effect the international convention aimed at the final eradication of racism and its ugliest shape, apartheid.

Attention has been drawn here to the fact that the United States, hypocritically advocating "defence of human rights", has not yet adhered to this fundamental United Nations document. Thus, the United States ignored the will of the international community which is coming out for the elimination of all shapes of racial discrimination and oppression.

SEMINAR OF HUMAN RIGHTS AGENCIES ENDS IN GENEVA

LD301204Y Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, September 30, TASS--A two-week United Nations seminar of national and local organs concerned with the development and protection of human rights has ended its deliberations at the Geneva Palace of Nations. Representatives of 28 U.N. member states as well as those of national liberation movements and international non-governmental organizations took part in the seminar.

The seminar enabled the participants to exchange views on the forms and methods of the work of state and public organizations concerned with the protection of human rights and freedoms.

The seminar participants condemned the practice of recruiting mercenaries resorted to in Africa by the imperialist countries against the young progressive states and the national liberation movements. Such practice, the participants stressed, is a violation of the sovereignty of the independent nations and of the generally recognized right of the peoples to self-determination.

The seminar adopted recommendations regarding the forms and methods of activities of state bodies and public organizations in protecting and developing the rights of citizens.

Its participants took great interest in the provisions of the new USSR Constitution.

IMF-IBRD MEETING ENDS IN 'IRRECONCILABLE DIFFERENCES'

LD292242Y Moscow TASS in English 2210 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 29, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: The 33rd annual session of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has ended here in what can be described as a display of irreconcilable differences between the leading capitalist and the developing countries. An attempt was again made at the session to find a solution to the most acute problems rocking the "market economy" system.

As the participants in the session themselves admitted, the session has proved to be unable to give a concrete answer to any of the questions on its agenda, among them--industrial recession, a sharp depreciation of the dollar, toughening of the "trade war", the continuing growth of balance of payments deficits. The only thing that the participants in that meeting could achieve was the statement on general understanding, noting the necessity of outlining a common strategy for preventing a fresh economic recession and not binding in any way.

In the opinion of the press and observers, the IMF and IBRD session in Washington was marked by a clash of rare acuteness between the capitalist countries and the developing states, which more often than not went beyond the framework of monetary-financial issues and involved the principles of national sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and equality. The finance ministers of Uruguay and Cameroon expressed on behalf of Latin American, African and Asian states a strong condemnation of the capitalist world for the attempts at economic diktat, for strengthening trade protectionism, for the striving to shift the main burdens of the industrial crisis on other countries. Summing up their claims, India's Finance Minister H.M. Patel stressed that the selfish policy of the "senior partners" is conducive to an even sharper decline in the already low rates of growth of returns of the oil-producing countries and will put off for an indefinite time the elimination of poverty for millions of their citizens.

The USA, the main target of criticism, refused point blank to intervene actively in international monetary markets in order to halt the dollar slump. In this connection, British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey pessimistically observed that he did not see any hope for the dollar stabilisation soon. The new programme for stimulating American exports presaging a further aggravation of the trade war on both sides of the Atlantic announced by the White House was assessed as an open measure of pressure and threats.

Summing up the results of the debate, observers describe the session as a "dialogue of the deaf."

ECONOMISTS ISSUE REPORT ON VALUE OF EAST-WEST TRADE

LD292150Y Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 29, TASS--An authoritative international group of economists, including representatives of the USA, Canada, Western Europe and Japan declared in support of detente and all-round development of East-West trade.

Fifteen scholars, who worked under the aegis of the well-known research organisations--the American Brookings Institution, the Kiel World Economy Institute (FRG) and the Japanese Economics Research Centre, carried out an analysis of problems and prospects of trade between the capitalist and the socialist countries. The results of the work are generalized in the report of the group issued at a press conference here.

The report points out that it is precisely international detente, which made possible in the first half of the seventies a sharp increase in trade between the two groups of countries. A broadening of mutual economic relations is, in its turn, a desirable addition to political detente, helps lessen the danger of nuclear confrontation, ease tensions and eliminate vestiges of the cold war times.

The experts expose the allegations by some Western figures that East-West trade is beneficial only to the socialist countries. It is obvious, they point out, that these allegations are in conflict with realities. Both sides stand to gain from East-West trade, the report stresses.

Touching upon exchange of technology and technological procedures, the scholars noted that trade in technology is widespread in the world and that the United States itself imports many of its kinds, in particular, from the USSR.

The report sceptically evaluates the possibility of making use of the export of technology as a lever of pressure by the West to bear on the socialist community. In the first place, it says, the technology, which the East needs, can be usually obtained in many countries, and secondly, such tactics can have only adverse consequences for those who initiate it. The Soviet Union has proved that it can not only vie with the West, but also excell it in many important fields. There is nothing that the USSR does not have or cannot manufacture if it considers it necessary, the research paper points out.

The group of economists declared for joint efforts by the sides for resolving trade problems, its financing, for renunciation by the West of protectionism and discrimination of products from the socialist countries. Possibilities for broadening trade with these countries, in particular, with the USSR, are promising.

Addressing the press conference in connection with the issue of the report, American representative in th group, Philip Trezise, noted that the campaign launched in the West by some political figures for using trade to wrest concessions from the USSR is unfounded and doomed to a failure under whatever pretext it may be carried out.

SOVIET DELEGATE, OTHERS CONDEMN PRC AT DELHI CONFERENCE

LD3013O6Y Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Delhi, September 30, TASS--At present, the struggle against the apartheid regimes has to be stepped up and the unity of all the forces conducting this hard struggle further consolidated. This is the unanimous conclusion arrived at by the participants of the international conference in support of the liberation movements in the south of Africa and against apartheid, which is having its deliberations here.

The conference participants sharply criticized the Peking leaders bent on a course of close alignment with the forces of imperialism and reaction and that of outright betrayal of the basic interests of the national liberation movements. China's policy of collaboration with the Republic of South Africa and alliance with the dyed-in-the-wool reactionaries cannot but cause profound indignation, said Shripad Amrit Dange, chairman of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, in his statement. China's attitude with regard to the young developing states may be exemplified by its provocative and expansionist policy towards the united Socialist Vietnam.

But, Dange stressed, the Maoist designs are doomed to failure. The process of detente will develop further despite the efforts on the part of imperialists and reactionaries to obstruct the process. Marching in the forefront of the peace forces of the planet are the great Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The process begun by the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917, cannot be stopped. All the peoples of the world, including those of the south of Africa, shall not fail to attain their freedom and independence.

Peking's policy is aimed at establishing ties with Africa's most reactionary forces and support of the separatist factions, as was the case in Angola, Sakim Begmatova, head of the Soviet delegation, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic, said in her statement. The Soviet Union, true to its internationalist duty, she added, has repeatedly proved that it is a sincere and disinterested friend of the peoples fighting for their liberation.

Declaration Adopted

LD022146Y Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, October 2, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes reports: The international conference in support of the liberation movements in the south of Africa and against apartheid, which ended here today, has turned into a vivid manifestation of wrathful condemnation of the racialist regimes in South Africa, of universal resolution to step up the struggle against apartheid. The participants of the forum, representing about eighty countries, several national-liberation movements and international organisations, expressed unanimous solidarity with the heroic struggle of the peoples of South Africa against the repressive racialist regimes. The unanimously approved basic summing-up document, called the "Delhi Declaration," stressed that this struggle is part and parcel of the movement of all the peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racialism, racial discrimination, apartheid and fascism.

All the achievements and gains made by the forces of peace and detente are now jeopardised by the arms race unleashed by imperialism, the declaration says. Contrary to the massive campaign of protest, the U.S. administration refuses to abandon its plans to launch the production of the neutron bomb.

The authors of the document called for greater vigilance in respect to the intrigues of imperialism, which is striving to undermine the liberation struggle waged by the African National Congress in the Republic of South Africa, by the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe and the South West Africa People's Organisation in Namibia, to push through an imperialist solution of the South African problems. The "Delhi Declaration" stresses the particularly important role of the support given to the liberation movements by the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

Voiced from the rostrum of the conference was sharp criticism of the Peking leadership, which is aligning with the most reactionary forces in Africa and in other areas of the world. Many speakers noted with indignation that China was cooperating with the Republic of South Africa, that it was backing the reactionary forces in their manoeuvres against the national-liberation movements in Africa, in their aggressions against the newly independent progressive states. In their special resolution on solidarity with the Vietnamese people, the conference participants subjected to wrathful condemnation the provocative course of China, which is artificially exploiting the Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam, to fan up an anti-Vietnamese campaign, is setting Kampuchea against Vietnam.

The participants of the conference adopted several other documents, including a resolution on the situation in South Africa, a resolution on solidarity with the "frontline" states, a message of solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution. Adopted also was a resolution on the Middle East, containing strong criticism of the capitulatory policy pursued by President as-Sadat, of the Camp David agreements, a message of solidarity with the struggle waged by the people of Chile, Nicaragua, a message of solidarity with the new revolutionary governments in Afghanistan and several other documents.

Our conference is of exceptionally great international significance, it was stressed in c onclusion by Romesh Chandra, president of the World Council of Peace. Peace, democracy, national independence, development and detente are inseparable concepts. Romesh Chandra pointed specially to the importance of strengthening the cooperation of the national-liberation movement and the young developing states with such reliable friends as the USSR and other socialist nations.

USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETINGS TO CONSERVATION FORUM

LD291501Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To the participants in the 14th General Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources [IUCN]:

The USSR Council of Ministers greets the participants in the 14th General Assembly of the IUCN, whose 30th anniversary is being marked this year.

The conservation of the environment and the rational use of its resources is of vital importance for the economic and social development of all mankind. Fruitful international cooperation, as the participants in the assembly are well aware, makes it possible to resolve questions of the defense and preservation of the environment and the reproduction of natural resources considerably more effectively.

A great deal is being done in the Soviet Union to insure the harmonious combination of the interests of man and nature. The new USSR Constitution confirms in law the concern of the state and the whole people for the conservation of nature. In the interests of present and future generations, the necessary measures are being adopted in the USSR for the conservation and scientifically based, rational use of the land and its wealth, water resources and the plant and animal world, for the preservation of pure air and water, and for insuring the reproduction of natural riches and improving man's environment.

In a comparatively short space of time the Soviet people have achieved considerable successes in the cause of transforming nature: Large desert areas in Central Asia and Kazakhstan have been transformed into blossoming regions, measures to end soil erosion are being implemented and the numbers of several valuable species of animals have been restored.

Cooperation between scientists and specialists, the exchange of experience, the creative discussion of scientific problems and reciprocal businesslike contacts not only serve the progress of science, but also help clean up the international atmosphere. In our time, there is no more important task in the activity of international organizations than the struggle for disarmament and for averting a nuclear war. In this sense, the work of your representative forum in discussing the joint efforts of various countries in the cause of conserving and augmenting natural riches is also of great significance. The further improvement of the atmosphere of trust and the preservation and consolidation of peace on earth will make it possible to allot considerably more material resources to the conservation of nature and the rational use of its wealth. [paragraph continues]

Our state, for its part, is doing everything necessary for the successful resolution of mankind's main task--insuring peace throughout the world.

The Soviet Government wishes the 14th IUCN General Assembly successful and fruitful work.

[Signed] The USSR Council of Ministers

SYMPOSIUM ON NUCLEAR FUEL SAFEGUARDS OPENS IN VIENNA

LD021718Y Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, October 2, TASS--An international scientific symposium on nuclear fuel safeguards has opened here today. It was sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Nearly 300 scientists from more than 30 countries of the world, including the Soviet Union are attending the symposium.

The aim of the representative forum is to examine scientific-technical issues in connection with the exercises of control by IAEA in keeping with its charter and the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Views are to be exchanged at the symposium between representatives of the agency's member-countries for a further perfection of this most important trend in the activity of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

SOLIDARITY GROUP IN HAVANA ISSUES STATEMENT ON NICARAGUA

LD030854Y Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Havana, October 3, TASS--The Solidarity Organisation of the African, Asian and Latin American Peoples called upon all progressive forces of the world and democratic governments to step up support for the heroic peoples of Nicaragua, who are fighting against the Somoza dictatorship.

A statement, issued by the organisation here, vigorously rejects the machinations by United States imperialism, which seeks to retain its subservient anti-popular regime in that country at any cost.

The peoples of the world, the document emphasises, must raise their voice of protest against the genocide unleashed in Nicaragua by the dictator's National Guard and mercenaries from the United States and some Latin American countries.

SENATE APPROVAL OF NEUTRON BOMB FUNDS 'DANGEROUS TREND'

LD021700Y Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 2, TASS--TASS news analyst Igor Orlov writes: The decision of the U.S. Senate to appropriate three billion dollars to the Department of Energy for the program of research and development of new nuclear weapons is a source of quite understandable concern for public, as it is widely known that concealed in these appropriations are funds for the creation of the neutron weapon. Moreover, the Senate Armed Services Commitee simultaneously recommended with amazing sincerity that the production of the neutron bomb be started with the aim of deployment of this weapon along the borders of the NATO countries with the Warsaw treaty member states.

If one recalls the recent statement by NATO Secretary General J. Luns, who urged Washington not to postpone again the final decision on the production of the neutron weapon, it will become absolutely clear that at hand is a vigorous attempt by influential circles at reviving sinister plans for the production in the USA and deployment in the territory of Western Europe of this most brutal mass destruction weapon.

Reflecting the dangerous designs of the military-industrial complex, representatives of these circles are throwing a challenge to the whole peace-loving humanity, which resolutely declares for the speediest ban on the neutron weapons, which is directed at the extermination of every living thing. Suffice it recall that during the recent special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly, the World Peace Council turned over to its participants the call signed by 700 million for ending the arms race and banning the production of new types of mass destruction weapons.

Calling on his colleagues--American legislators--that they withdraw from the U.S. federal budget all funds set aside for work on the neutron weapon, Senator M. Hatfield stressed with good reason that the production and deployment of the neutron bomb would create a serious threat to efforts for establishing control over nuclear weapons for preventing a nuclear conflict in Europe.

Many far-sighted statesmen and public figures, prominent scientists warn that the situation would become by far more dangerous if the plans for the production, stockpiling and deploying neutron weapons were put into reality. Noted American scientist, Professor D. Ellsberg pointed out the other day that the American people is increasingly aware of the fact that the neutron bomb is a way towards unleashing a general nuclear war.

Those who are inclined to disregard such warnings are assuming the gravest responsibility to the entire mankind.

The Soviet Union repeatedly declared against opening a new dangerous trend in the arms race. Talks on this issue have started on the Soviet Union's initiative at the Disarmament Committee at Geneva. Wide public ever more persistently demands that work be accelerated for drafting an agreement to ban the neutron weapon. The dangerous trends, which are in particular seen from the recent decision of the U.S. Senate, further underscore the pressing necessity of out-lawing the neutron weapon.

FISCAL 1979 FOREIGN MILITARY AID BILL BECOMES LAW

LD021323Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 28 September, TASS--While verbally promising to reduce the enormous volume of U.S. arms supplies abroad, the U.S. administration is in fact taking every step to increase its military exports.

U.S. President J. Carter has signed a bill on military aid to foreign states in fiscal 1979, which begins on 1 October this year. In accordance with this bill, which has now become law, the United States is earmarking $2.8 billion for its "friends" and allies for the acquisition of U.S. armaments. This includes the Pentagon's traditional clients, which are long-standing champions of U.S. military-strategic interests abroad.

Disregarding international public opinion, Congress has included a shameful amendment to the bill that essentially allows the White House to begin open trade with Rhodesia's racist regime.

The bill on military aid to foreign states signed by J. Carter also provides for the immediate lifting of the embargo on U.S. arms deliveries to Turkey.

BAN ON TRADE WITH UGANDA NOT MOTIVATED BY RIGHTS CONCERNS

LD291950Y Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 29, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: The U.S. House of Representatives has voted for a full embargo to be imposed on trade with the Republic of Uganda. This ban, earlier voted for by the Senate, has been formulated in the amendment to the bill on U.S. financial participation in the International Monetary Fund's program of giving assistance to developing countries which suffer losses from increased prices of oil. The ban is imposed in protest against "violations" of human rights in that African country. The bill has been set to President Carter for signature.

Commenting on the decision taken by the Congress, local observers point out that it has by no means been prompted by Washington's concern fo observance of human rights abroad. The introduction of trade sanctions against the Republic of Uganda is motivated primarily by the fact that the country refuses to be led by the United States. It resolutely comes out against attempts of imperialist interference into African people's affairs, fully supports the national-liberation movements in the south of the "black continent."

Raising a hullabaloo around "violations" of human rights in Uganda, the U.S. ruling circles seek to distract the attention of the American and international public from the unseemly activities of the United States itself, which gives an ever broader support to the dictatorial regimes that have flouted the elementary human rights. The examples are the continuing American aid to the hangman of the Chilean people, Pinochet, dictator Somoza, who has sank in blood the uprising of the people of Nicaragua, the puppet Seoul regime. Quite recently, those in the Congress who "stand for" human rights voted for the actual lifting of the embargo on trade with the racist regime of Southern Rhodesia, thereby challenging the international community. They continue ignoring U.N. decisions and the demands of African peoples that an end be put to support of the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa, which deprived the majority of the population of the country of any rights, which suppresses by the force of arms any actions against the racist arbitrary rule.

The Congress' decision taken with regard to Uganda clearly shows once again the class, imperialist background of Washington's campaign in "defence of" human rights.

ASSASSINATION COMMITTEE HITS WARREN COMMISSION, FBI, CIA

LD302306Y Moscow TASS in English 2218 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 30, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: Premeditated concealment by the CIA and FBI leadership of information on the assassination of John Kennedy, disregarded for information about a possible plot--these and many other gross violations during the investigation of the Dallas tragedy were established by the House Select Committee on Assassination of the 35th President of the United States.

Over a month of open hearings, the committee heard testimonies of 59 witnesses, summed up over 500 volumes of government documents and interviews with 1,548 persons that were connected in some or other way with the events of 1963. This proved convincingly the weakness of the official version of a "lone assassin". According to the data of public opinion polls cited in the committee, nearly 80 percent of the population of the United States believe that President Kennedy was assassinated as a result of an organized plot.

The doubts of the public are shared by a group of experts who confirmed during the hearings the possibility of a plot against the President. Holding acoustic tests, they arrived at the conclusion that four, not three shots, were fired at John Kennedy's car, contrary to assertions of the Warren Commission that investigated the assassination. This means that not Oswald alone was involved in the assassination.

Moreover, the data was obtained that, as the main juridical consultant of the committee, Blakey said, leave open the question of the Mafia's involvement in the President's assassination.

Speaking at hearings, Cuban emigrant Aleman, connected with organized crime of the United States, testified under an oath that one of the Mafia's leaders, Traficante, said openly that Kennedy would never be re-elected, for he would be hit.

The House Select Committee now intends to sum up the data obtained in a report to be published in December. The investigation is not yet over, said the committee's chairman Louis Stokes. Stressing that investigators have not yet obtained all the information, the congressman said that the committee does not intend to draw up any conclusions so far. But the newspapers stressed that one result of the investigation is already clear, that the Warren Commission made serious blunders and was clearly in a hurry to "turn over" this disgraceful leaf in the history of the United States.

HUA KUO-FENG'S NATIONAL DAY SPEECH ATTACKED

OW021945Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 2 Oct 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Peking's leaders seize every opportunity to make known their opposition to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and their policies designed to achieve detente. The 29th anniversary of the founding of the PRC did not seem to be the right occasion for them to make this stand known for the whole world knows that the Soviet Union made contributions to the victory of the Chinese revolution. However, at the national day banquet, Hua Kuo-feng, as usual, ferociously attacked Soviet foreign policy and babbled about "hegemonism" and "superpowers." At the same time, he tried hard to whitewash the Chinese leadership's policy and lavished praise on the recently signed Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty. Hua Kuo-feng said the treaty is of "great significance" to the "peace and security" of the Asia-Pacific region. From this it can be seen that the Peking leadership [words indistinct]. Progressive people have understood that some articles in the Sino-Japanese treaty are designed to form an anti-Soviet alliance in the Far East and to obstruct efforts to maintain the stability of this region.

Peking's obvious provocations have made many Southeast Asian leaders feel uneasy. Philippine President Marcos said a few days ago that the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty will aggravate the situation in the Asia-Pacific region. It makes Southeast Asian countries feel uneasy. In his speech at the International University in the Philippines, he pointed out: The political aspects of the treaty go beyond the scope of Japanese-Chinese relations. This treaty and the 1972 U.S.-Chinese communique have brought a noticeable change in the balance of power in Asia and the Far East.

The actions taken by the Peking leadership in the international arena aid forces that attempt to aggravate the international situation and instigate an arms race. Thus, the Peking leadership's policy has become the source of a new world war. Peking shortsightedly believes that it can benefit by aggravating the international situation and inciting a new world war. In this regard, Peking's leaders regard the imperialists as their allies. It is clear to all that such actions are adventurist and very dangerous.

It is not so difficult for people to understand that the stronger the anti-Soviet atmosphere, the easier it is for Peking's leaders to hoodwink the masses. Thus, it will be more convenient for Peking's leaders to extract more money from the Chinese people to engage in unnecessary militarization and to fan up a war hysteria.

PRESIDIUM COUNCIL OF MINISTERS NOTE PRC ANNIVERSARY

LD031157Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee and the PRC State Council:

On behalf of the Soviet people, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers send to the Chinese people their congratulations and good wishes on the 29th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC. The Soviet Union consistently advocates the improvement of relations with China on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and good-neighborliness and in the interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples and the cause of peace and international security.

We wish the PRC working people well-being and prosperity.

[Signed] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers.

PRC CONTINUES 'PROVOCATIVE' POLICY TOWARD VIETNAM

LD292336Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The Chinese have unilaterally decided to halt "indefinitely" the talks between government delegations of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and the PRC on questions pertaining to the Hoachiao, Boris Vasilyev has written in IZVESTIYA today.

The commentary says that refusal to continue the talks indicates that in reality Peking is not at all interested in genuinely settling the Hoachiao problem. Its aim is to continue a provocative policy against the SRV and the Communist Party of Vietnam in order to compel the Vietnamese people to abandon the path of independent development they have chosen. However, the Vietnamese people are fully resolved to defend the independence and freedom of their motherland and will not allow anyone to violate its sovereignty or territorial integrity. "This firm position of Socialist Vietnam is fully approved by all Soviet people, by the peoples of other socialist countries and all progressive people," the author concludes.

PRC'S EFFORTS TO 'SET' CAMBODIA AGAINST VIETNAM SCORED

LD291800Y Moscow International Service in English 1400 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] The Peking leaders are acting in such a way so as to aggravat the situation in Southeast Asia. Our commentator Vladimir Korolev explains the facts which confirm this.

The present Chinese leaders favor good relations with neighboring countries, but in reality they carry hegemonic aspirations proclaimed by Mao Tse-tung into reality. One method is subversion against neighboring states in order to weaken and submit them to China's will in the long run. The anti-Vietnam campaign is a case in point. China is also standing at the back of Kampuchea.

"By arming the Kampuchea troops and sending thousands of advisers there, the Peking leaders seem to assign a special role to Southeast Asia and their plans. They are setting Kampuchea not only against Vietnam but also against other Indochina countries, including Thailand. In the last 4 months 56 armed clashes have taken place on the Thai territory in the regions adjacent to Kampuchea. The Thai press reported recently about a secret visit to Peking of General Veng Pao, a CIA man. During the recent war in Laos the American secret services rallied around that reactionary general a 10,000 strong army of the Meo tribe which fought on the side of the foreign invaders against the Lao national liberation forces. The Bangkok POST reports that the remains of this army are still fighting against Laos and Vietnam. As the Vientiane paper SIANG PASASON points out, the counterrevolutionary operations in the Lao region where the Meo tribe lives have lately intensified. This is the real background running behind the policy that the Peking world comination strivers are pursuing toward the countries of Southeast Asia."

USSR, FRANCE SIGN PROTOCOL ON PEACEFUL USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY

LD021758Y Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, October 2, TASS--A Soviet-French protocol on cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy has been signed here today.

The protocol was signed by Chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilisation of Atomic Energy A. Petrosyants and General Administrator of the Commissariat for Atomic Energy of France M. Pecqueur. It provides for a further broadening and deepening of cooperation between the two countries in particular for joint work in the field of high-energy physics, fast neutron reactors, the use of atomic energy for distillation of sea water.

SPEECHES ON OPENING OF SOVIET-FRENCH COOPERATION COMMISSION

LD022042Y Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Paris, October 2, TASS--The 13th session of the Permanent Soviet-French Joint Commission for Scientific, Technical and Economic Cooperation has begun its work in Paris today.

Opening the session, the French prime minister, Raymond Barre, stressed that despite t heir different social systmes and different views on certain aspects of international situation, France and the USSR are emphasizing those factors that unite the two countries, those projects that they can undertake jointly and the fact that they can make a joint contribution to the well being of both peoples.

The cooperation which is beneficial for both countries, said the prime minister, acquires importance beyond its bilateral nature, making in itself a factor of stability for Europe and the whole world.

The 13th session, said Raymond Barre, should demonstrate the will of our both governments and take new steps in the mutually-advantageous cooperation in line with the aims set up by Giscard d'Estaing and Leonid Brezhnev at Rambouillet.

The prime minister expressed his hope that the new long-term program of deepening the economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the USSR and France, for 1980-1990, now under preparation, will make economic relations between out two countries even more stable.

Addressing the plenary meeting of the session, the French economic minister, Rene Monory, stressed the importance of trade between the two countries.

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union, aimed at strengthening friendship between the peoples of our countries, is unchangeable, said the Soviet chief delegate, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, Vladimir Kirillin. The Soviet Union will continue its present policy for the benefit of both countries, for strengthening world peace.

The Soviet-French scientific and technical cooperation during the past year, said the Soviet delegate, has been further developed. Numerous joint experiments in space explorations and the utilisation of nuclear power for peaceful purposes were undertaken by scientists of both countries. Successful was the development of cooperation in fundamental and applied research. Special attention was paid to the implementation of intergovernmental agreements in environmental protection, agriculture, power, civil aviation, chemistry, transport, as well as to the further intensification of the activities of working groups in different fields.

The Soviet chief delegate expressed hope that the 13th session will be a new major step in the further development of Soviet-French relations.

The plenary meetings heard reports on scientific and technical cooperation and the implementation of intergovernmental agreements, as well as on the activities of working groups, made by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Committee for Science and Technology Dzherman Gvishiani. Director of the Department for Economy and Finance of the French Foreign Ministry A. Froman-Meris, French Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau.

BERLIN MAYOR WARNED AGAINST INFRINGING FOUR-POWER PACT

LD022310Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German to Germany 1830 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Mayor of West Berlin Dietrich Stobbe has repeatedly spoken out in favor of fully implementing the four-power West Berlin agreement. But as reality shows, he endows his words with a completely different meaning. The mayor's most recent statement for the NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG is no exception. In it, Stobbe warns--no more, no less--the Soviet Union against possible protests against his election to the post of president of the Bundesrat or against West Berlin's participation in the so-called European Parliament. As you know, these two measures are in direct contradiction to the principles of the four-power West Berlin agreement.

The election of the governing mayor to Bundesrat chairman violates the agreement's main principle that this city is not a constituent part of the FRG and cannot be governed by it. The same can be said of the participation of representatives from West Berlin in the European Parliament.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly warned that in accordance with the quadripartite agreement West Berlin may not be included in an enfeebled [abgekraftet] political group such as the European Community represents. All attempts to include the city are merely a new variation of linking up West Berlin to the FRG.

In the aforementioned interview, Stobbe also warns that Soviet protests against the above-mentioned (?actions) by the FRG authorities and West Berlin could apparently be detrimental to European political detente. This warning is none other than an attempt to put the blame on the innocent. The Soviet side has always and will always in the future consistently advocate the strict observance of the four-power agreement. European detente is being greatly harmed by these reactionary circles in the FRG and West Berlin themselves, who are still nursing the illusory dream of bringing about, by whichever means they please, a de facto unification of this city with the FRG.

One cannot avoid pointing out, however, that such a policy, which is hostile to the (?development) of detente, brings into question the implementation of the four-power agreement itself. But it is this very agreement after all which guarantees a considerable improvement in the political atmosphere surrounding West Berlin and those indisputable alleviations and advantages which the West Berliners received as a result of the signing of this agreement.

NEW AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

LD021351Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--on 27 September Gerald Hinteregger, Austrian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin.

The ambassador was accompanied by W. Siegl, minister plenipotentiary and counsellor; J. Marte, counsellor; H. Widhalm, first secretary; R. Scheide, third secretary; (F. Drashchyk), trade adviser; and other diplomatic staff at the embassy.

Present on the Soviet side were M.R. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.N. Zemskov, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; D.S. Nikiforov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Protocol Department; and other officials.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and G. Hinterregger a friendly talk took place, in which M.P. Georgadze and I.N. Zemskov participated.

TASS REPORTS OPENING OF UK LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE

LD0210547 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Blackpool, October 2, TASS--Special TASS correspondents Aleksandr Stepanenko and Andrey Fedyashin report:

The 77th annual conference of the ruling Labour Party of Britain opened here today.

It is being held against the background of exacerbated social and economic problems in Britain. There are over 1.5 million people out of work in Britain and inflation rates are very high. The government's economic policy has tended to force down the living standard of the working people.

Relations between the Labourist government and the trade unions have sharply worsened. 57,000 workers of American Ford Motor factories in Britain have been on strike for over a week now. The car builders challenged the government's economic policy which boils down in fact to cutting the real incomes of the working people. The broad public support of this strike is an indication of deep public discontent with the government's economic policy.

A number of resolutions submitted to the conference contain a demand for ending the government's interference in the conclusion of labour agreements between working people and employers, for immediate steps to reduce unemployment and arrest the price rise, and greater appropriations for social needs.

The deep concern felt by the rank-and-file members of the Labour Party over the continued arms race and the danger of aggravation of the world situation finds expression in the resolutions on foreign policy matters. These documents contain specifically an appeal to the Government of Britain to make a positive contribution to the relaxation of international tension and to facilitate the implementation of the Helsinki accords.

A number of resolutions demand cutbacks in the country's military budget, a greater contribution by Britain to the relaxation of international tension and disarmament and removal of American military bases in the British Isles.

The conference resolutions strongly condemn the Pentagon's plans to begin the manufacture of neutron weapons and to deploy them in Europe. The British Government, the resolutions stress, should come out against these weapons of mass destruction and thus demonstrate its desire for detente.

Ministers Score EEC Membership

LD0217307 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Blackpool, October 2, TASS--Britain's EEC membership runs counter to the national interest of the country.

This has been stated by participants in a mass meeting held here. It was attended by delegates of the annual Labour Party conference that has opened here.

One cannot ignore the fact that the decisions, taken in Brussels, lead to the infringement of the powers of the British Parliament, Secretary of State for Environment Peter Shore said at the meeting. During the period of Britain's EEC membership, he stressed, its deficit in trade with its EEC partners catastrophically increased. Poor competitive ability of British commodities has made Britain a veritable victim of exporters from the continent. A serious crisis hit such key branches of the national industry as automobile building, metallurgy, engineering.

An unprecedented growth of prices of food products has come in the wake of Britain's entry into the "small Europe", said Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food John Silkin.

USSR, SWEDEN SIGN AIR COMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT PROTOCOL

LD021428Y Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Stockholm, October 2, TASS--Talks were held here between Soviet Minister of Civil Aviation Boris Bugayev and Swedish Minister of Communications Bo Turesson. A protocol was signed on a further development of air communication between the two countries.

SWEDISH-SOVIET TRADE BODY HOLDS CELEBRATION MEETING

LD291742Y Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Stockholm, September 29, TASS--A celebration meeting in Stockholm has been devoted to the tenth anniversary of the Swedish Committee to Promote Trade with the USSR.

Present in the hall, decorated with the national flags of the USSR and Sweden, were members of the committee-senior officials of big firms and banks of the country. The meeting was attended by co-chairman of the Inter-Governmental Soviet-Swedish Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister of the USSR M.R. Kuzmin and Swedish Minister of Industry Nils Hasling, other officials of the USSR in Sweden.

Chairman of the committee, Chairman of the Swedish Industrial Union H. Stale addressed those present. In the years of the committee's activities, he said, Swedish-Soviet trade more than quadrupled. To promote Swedish-Soviet trade the committee arranges exhibitions, symposiums, exchange delegations. Our aim is not only to develop trade between our countries but also to strengthen mutual understanding between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Sweden. We are confident that the work being done is to the benefit of our peoples, H. Stale stressed.

SWEDISH SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY CONGRESS OPENS

LD301705Y Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Stockholm, September 30, TASS--The 27th regular congress of the Social-Democratic Labour Party of Sweden was held here. This was the first forum of the country's major political party after 1976, when as a result of the elections to Riksdag (parliament) the party had joined the opposition. The 350 congress delegates discussed the proposals of the party's organizations with regard to the party's policy in the economic, social and the political life of the country and international problems. The congress elected the governing bodies of the party. Olof Palme has kept the post of the party's chairman.

The congress delegates in their speeches expressed their deep concern over the growth of unemployment in the country, inflation and deterioration in the living standards of the working people. The delegates expressed themselves as favouring measures which would limit the power of private capital and give more rights to the working people.

A place of prominence in the deliberations of the congress belonged to the problem of "the policy in the field of security and defence." During the discussion, many delegates favoured a reduction of Sweden's defence spending utilizing the means thus released for social and other needs.

Disarmament problems were also touched upon during the discussions. In his speech to the congress, Chairman of the Social Democratic Labour Party of Sweden O. Palme, pointed to the existing danger of drawing humanity into a new spiral of the arms race. He stressed the necessity of "protecting detente and implementing international disarmament." In their speeches, the congress delegates expressed their resolute protest against the U.S. plans to embark on production of the neutron bomb.

Member of the party's Programme Commission, head of the Swedish delegation at the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva Inga Tursson, speaking at the congress stressed the major importance of the special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament this year which has laid a new foundation for international activities in the field of disarmament. Many congress participants voiced their resolute protest against the Swedish firms increasing their exports of arms.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS NKP'S KNUTSEN ON BIRTHDAY

LD021421Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Martin Gunnar Knutsen, chairman of the Norwegian Communist Party (NKP).

Esteemed Comrade Knutsen!

The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates you, prominent figure of the Norwegian Communist Party and workers movement, on your 60th birthday. Your entire conscious life has been inextricably linked to NKP activity and to its struggle for the vital interests of the working class and all Norwegian working people and for the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

Acting from principled Marxist-Leninist positions, you devote a great deal of strength and energy to strengthening the NKP and broadening its ties with the masses and to solving the tasks facing it.

Soviet communists know you to be a convinced internationalist and patriot who participated actively in the resistance movement against fascism in World War II. Our country rates highly your great contribution to the development of neighborly, friendly relations between the Norwegian and Soviet peoples.

We wish you, dear Comrade Knutsen, robust health and successes in your activity for the good of the Norwegian working people and for the common cause of communists--the triumph of great socialist ideals.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

ARDATOVSKIY DERIDES ITALIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP WEEK OPPONENTS

LD021147Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Rissian 30 Sep 78 Morning Editon p 5 LD

[V. Ardatovskiy article: "Obvious Miscalculations, or the 'Private War' of Mr Bartolini and His Kindred Spritis"]

[Text] In Anatole France's "Histoire Contemporaine" there is the myth about "trublions"--clamorous, restive and malicious people. When portraying these people, the historian noted: "The 'trublions' nurtured a very great hatred toward foreign peoples. At the very mention of those tribal peoples, their eyes would protrude from their sockets in a most hideous manner, like crabs, and they would flail their arms around like a windmill's sails."

The images of Anatole France's protagonists are unwittingly now brought to mind again. Certain figures in Italy, for instance, are displaying the traits of the "Trublions" when mention is made, if not of all "foreign peoples," at least of the peoples of the socialist countries. For several weeks the head of the socialist group in the Emilia-Romagna regional assembly, Ottorino Bartolini, so LA STAMPA says, has been waging his own "private war." He has attempted to wreck that traditional large-scale function--the Italian-Soviet Friendship Week--whose organization was undertaken by the Emilia-Romagna region in 1978.

Bartolini and several other "enraged parrots" as Anatole France called his "trublions," demanded cancellation of a trip to Moscow and Kishinev by the region's official delegation. They demanded that artists, exhibitions, and movies not be allowed to go to the USSR, and finally that all relations between Emilia-Romagna and the USSR be broken off. Why? Because he, Bartolini, and his kindred spirits in the leadership of the Italian Socialist Party [PSI] do not like certain articles of the Soviet criminal code and, on the other hand, because they are taken by dissidents' criminal actions which fall under these particular articles. No wonder they have joined in the hypocritical campaign, unleashed by Washington, on "defense of human rights."

It is by no means coincidental that the Socialists on the Pavia Municipal Council have performed similar maneuvers. They have demanded breaking off the agreement in May 1977. At that time this enactment was adopted unanimously and in a short time it has served the establishment of many good contacts between the twin cities. But what do the modern "trublions" care about this.... Fortunately, their provocation was foiled.

Understandably, many PSI rank and file members do not approve of this line toward worsening relations with the USSR and other socialist countries. And in that party's leadership too, not everyone shares this line. It can be said that the course toward cold war which has affected certain local organizatons is the personal creation of Bettino Craxi, political secretary of the PSI, who for some years now has personally devoted himself to looking after the interests of renegades who have fled from or who have been expelled from the socialist countries.

Craxi also sins in theoretical researches, such as his attempts to "overthrow" all the founders of scientific socialism, from Marx and Engels down to Lenin. But he puts particularly great effort into anti-Soviet propaganda. In this connection Craxi's admission to Fausto de Luca, a correspondent of the newspaper REPUBLICA, seems particularly eloquent. "I believe," said the PSI leader, "that I have many allies. Among them is a certain gentleman called Hua Kuo-feng."

In his preaching of hostility toward the Soviet Union, Craxi also has kindred spirits in the rightwing circles of other Italian political parties too. In Calabria the local GAZZETTA DEL SUD has become their mouthpiece. A festival in honor of the Soviet Union is being held in that southern region. In the course of a month the newspaper has on several occasions come out against this demonstration of friendship between the two peoples and against their desire to get to know and to understand each other better. Each of the times was presented with a thick dressing of sauce concocted from anti-Soviet and anticommunist conjectures.

How is it possible here not to recall once again the "trublions" who "felt revulsion and loathing for thinking, philosophy, and any proof cited on the basis of common sense and subtle intelligence...."

Relax, gentlemen from the GAZZETTA DEL SUD. No one is infringing on your virginal anticommunism or forcing you to hang out a red flag over your editorial office. No one is forcing you to send reporters to the Soviet football team's games, to a meeting of seismologists, or to performances by artistic ensembles. The opponents of the practical implementation of the ideas of peaceful coexistence have raised their voices in Italy before too. But the experience of bilateral initiatives in other Italian regions--Emilia-Fomagna Veneto, Basilicata and Sardinia--accumulated over many years, shows the Italians' deep interest on a wide scale in living exchanges of cultural values and specific human contacts such as the USSR festivals in Italy.

Soviet-Italian relations are experiencing a period of positive development. Economic links are growing steadily and there is an incessant quest for new forms of and opportunities for businesslike cooperation. Hundreds of Italian companies and firms have been drawn into trade with the Soviet Union, and not just state-owned and big private companies but also medium-sized and small firms. The exchange in the cultural, scientific, sporting and tourist spheres is growing.

The organization of friendship days and friendship weeks, of these comprehensive cultural, scientific and sporting functions in certain regions of Italy and also meetings in the Soviet Union with emissaries of the Italian regions constitute a new form of intercourse among peoples which has been successfully discovered. This new form is approved and supported both in the USSR and also in Italian Government circles.

"Only comparison, dialog and mutual respect," says a Lanfranco Turci, chairman of the Regional Council of Emilia-Romagna, "can serve the cause of implementing the Helsinki principles and promote the improvement of mutual understanding among different states."

Tens of thousands of people in the Soviet capital and in Moldavia have become more closely acquainted these last few days with the annals of the workers' movement and of the antifascist struggle, with the cultural values of Emilia-Romagna, and with Bologna's world-famous experience in restoring the historic center of the city. The exhibition of the works of Alberto Sughi, one of the most important contemporary Italian artists, has been a great success. The singers Dino Sarti and Orietta Berti were given an exceptionally warm reception.

Against the background of the success of this year's Italian-Soviet Friendship Week, to which Emilia-Romagna chiefly contributed, the sallies by the "trublions" like Ottorino Bartolini and his ilk look especially unseemly.

..."But the day came," returning to Anatole France once again, "when the 'trublions' burst because they were inflated with air..."

The contemporary Italian "trublions" who oppose detente and the growth of the mutual understanding of peoples, are inflated with the winds of the cold war and, as is known, these winds have never yet blown anyone any good.

SOVIET-SPANISH TRADE COMMISSION MEETING TAKES PLACE

LD021656Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1243 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Madrid, 2 October--TASS correspondent Oleg Kolesnikov reports:

The fourth session of the mixed Soviet-Spanish commission for examining progress in the implementation of the trade agreement between the two countries, signed on 15 September 1972, has taken place here. The Soviet delegation was headed by Aleksey Manzhulo, minister of foreign trade, and the Spanish one by Carlos Bustelo, deputy minister of trade.

The commission summed up results of Soviet-Spanish trade in 1977 and for the period that has elapsed in 1978, satisfactorily noting the growth in trade between the countries. It was stated that work is continuing on formation of three new mixed societies for the sale of machinery and equipment and pulp and chemical products in Spain.

Those participating in the session noted the positive role that exhibitions play in developing business contacts. Great significance is attributed to the first Spanish industrial exhibition to be held in Moscow next November, and to Soviet foreign trade associations' participation in the Barcelona international fair in 1979. The Soviet delegation handed over to the Spanish side for examination a draft agreement on economic and industrial cooperation. There was an exchange of views between the delegations on the documents' basic clauses.

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS CP LEADER--Ratau--On 20 September I.Z. Sokolov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary, received H. Hoekstra, Central Committee chairman of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, who is in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. In a warm and friendly conversation I.Z. Sokolov informed the visitor about the achievements scored by the Ukrainian SSR in developing the economy, science and culture, about the activity performed by the republic's party organization to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and about the forms and methods of party organizational and ideological work. H. Hoekstra spoke about strengthening links between the Communist Party of the Netherlands and the CPSU, about actions taken by Dutch communists to defend the working people's social rights and emphasized the great importance of international solidarity among communists, of joint actions by communist parties and capitalist and the socialist countries in the struggle against imperialism, for peace and social progress. Taking part in the conversation was A.V. Merkulov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee candidate member and department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. [Text] [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 21 Sep 78 p 1 AU]

SWEDISH PARLIAMENTARIANS IN KIEV--Ratau--A delegation of the Swedish Riksdag Permanent Committee for Foreign Affairs headed by (A. Hernelius), committee chairman, paid recently a brief visit to the Ukraine's capital city. The guests toured the city and inspected its historical and architectural monuments and new residential districts. On 20 September the Swedish parliamentarians were received in the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium. Ya.Ya. Kolotkha, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary, familiarized them with the republic's political system and with the activity of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet and of local organs of power. Thanking for the warm welcome, (A.C. Hernelius) expressed delight at the successes scored by the republic's working people, and highly appreciated the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at settling the disarmament problem preoccupying all people on the globe. [Text] [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 21 Sep 78 p 3 AU]

NEW 'SEPARATE' TALKS ON MIDEAST PEACE TO BEGIN 12 OCT

LD021754Y Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 2, TASS--As a spokesman for the White House said, U.S. President James Carter had invited Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin to send delegations to Washington for talks at ministerial level to conclude a peace treaty between the two countries. U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will participate in them.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said that Egypt and Israel unofficially notified Washington that they had accepted the invitation. The new separate talks are scheduled to start on October 12.

FURTHER REACTION TO RESULTS OF CAMP DAVID CONFERENCE

Yuriy Zhukov in PRAVDA

LD031049Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Zhukov commentary: "Revelations of the Washington POST"]

[Text] The Washington POST has printed a lengthy article about the results of the recent separate deal concluded by the United States, Israel and Egypt at Camp David. The article appeared under a significant headline, saying that Carter had moved to the center of the board in the Arab-Israeli chess game. The Washington POST regards it as a colossal achievement that the chess game played by U.S. diplomacy has sharply expanded the already extensive U.S. links with that part of the world and has added to them an unambiguous U.S. promise to help protec the U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli alliance.

The sufficiently well-informed Washington POST is saying quite clearly and definitely that the Camp David deal is giving rise to an Egyptian-Israeli alliance. Nor does it make any secret of the fact that this alliance is spearheaded against other Arab states and that they have no wish to serve as pawns on the chessboard on which the complicated game at Camp David was played out. The Washington POST reveals that this deal was prompted by cool calculations. Carter, it says, did everything necessary to keep As-Sadat afloat (!) by persuading Begin to give As-Sadat what PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has called a handful of Sinai sand, as a reward for betraying the interests of the Palestinian people.

Nor is it just a question of the Palestinians. The Washington POST makes the point that the Camp David deal was to a considerable extent directed against the Soviet Union, since the United States is trying to establish a new vantage ground at the Middle East approaches to Soviet borders. The paper adds that the Camp David deal was made possible largely by the fact that Carter, As-Sadat and Begin expressed similar assessments of the mythical "Soviet" threat.

And the Washington POST makes no secret of the upshot of this. It says that after the Egyptian-Israeli peace program was signed, Israeli leaders began speaking informally of the possibility of a military alliance (!) being concluded between Israel and Egypt. This alliance is being pointed not only against the Soviet Union but also against the peoples of the Arab countries and Africa who are fighting for independence and freedom.

The Washington POST recalls that during his trimphant appearance before a group of U.S. senators last week, As-Sadat reminded them that he was firmly opposing the Russians and voiced the hope that the United States would now agree to supply him with arms and other military equipment. At just about the same time, Begin significantly told members of a House of Representatives committee that Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, South Yemen, and certain other countries ought not to be forgotten. In addition, Begin confirmed in an interview quoted by the Washington POST that he had made a conditional (?) offer to Carter to establish U.S. bases in Israel.

Such are the revelations that have appeared in the Washington POST with the obvious intention of preparing American public opinion for new, far-reaching U.S. actions in the explosive area of the Middle East.

We may be certain that these revelations will be given close attention by all those who are interested not in further heightening tension but in insuring peace and a relaxation of tension.

Egyptian Party Statement

LD292220Y Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, 29 September, TASS--An urgent meeting of the General Secretariat of the National Progressive (left) Party of Egypt was held here. It adopted a statement resolutely exposing the trisided collusion in Camp David behind the back of the Arab peoples.

Egyptian official propaganda, the statement says, has started a broad campaign to convince the Egyptian people that on signing these documents Egypt had supposedly made the "decisive step" along the road towards establishing a "just and all-embracing peace" in the Middle East. But the content of the concluded agreements points to the opposite.

The main point on which Egyptian propaganda is concentrating attention is that the Camp David agreements allegedly guarantee "Israel's withdrawal to historic borders in the Sinai Peninsula" and therefore "lead to the full restoration of Egypt's sovereignty over these territories."

But this contention is not true. First of all, the promised withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai Peninsula is not accompanied by guarantees of Egypt's security. At the talks in Camp David the Egyptian side agreed to the creation of demilitarised zones only in the Sinai Peninsula. No provisions are made for similar measures on the territory of Israel.

The documents signed in Camp David, the statement says further, are concessions by Egypt to Israel also on the Palestinian problem which is the principal problem of the entire Middle East conflict. These concessions by no means bring closer the establishment of peace in the Middle East. On the contrary, they make the situation in that area even more explosive and unstable. Thus, the Camp David agreements do not grant the Arab Palestinian people any rights: neither to sovereignty, nor to self-determination, nor to the creation of its independent state, nor the right to be represented by the Palestine Liberation Organisation which, according to decisions of the Rabat summit and resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, is the sole lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

As to the Israeli military presence on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Sector, the Camp David agreements allow for the preservation of Israeli militarised settlements there. They do not contain any clear-cut provisions concerning the liquidation of these settlements during the five-year period and after it.

The Israeli-Egyptian agreements fully ignore also the problem of Jerusalem which, as stated by Israel, will remain in its hands.

It becomes obvious, it is stressed in the statement of the General Secretariat of the National Progressive Party, that the "Framework for Peace in the Middle East", defined by the agreements in Camp David, does not solve a single of the Middle East problems--neither the Palestinian problem, nor the problem of Jerusalem, nor the problem of the Golan Heights.

Being aware of our national responsibility and being true to our patriotic commitments our party declares that it emphatically rejects the agreements concluded in Camp David and will further remain in political opposition to the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks and their consequences.

Jordanian CP Rejects Results

LD021712Y Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

["The Plot Must Be Thwarted"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, October 2, TASS--The Jordanian Communist Party holds that the separate Camp David deal signifies growing imperialist-Zionist offensive against the peoples of the Middle East. The statement, published in the newspaper AN-NIDA, stresses that it is necessary that in the present situation all the patriotic and progressive forces of the Arab world should rally their ranks in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction with a view to thwarting the plot of Cairo, Tel Aviv and Washington. It is also necessary to come out resolutely in defence of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, of the lawful rights of all the Arab peoples.

As to President as-Sadat, the Camp David agreements show that he has fully capitulated to the Israeli demands and, in reply to the promise to withdraw the Israeli troops from the Sinai Peninsula, has accepted the Israeli terms, ignoring the Palestine problem and the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, it is noted in the statement of the Jordanian Communist Party.

As-Sadat's capitulation occurred under the pressure of American imperialism, which is striving to strengthen its positions in the Middle East by creating an Israeli-Egyptian alliance under the patronage of the United States with the possible subsequent inclusion in it of other reactionary Arab regimes, too. The purpose of the alliance without doubt is struggle against the Arab and African national-liberation movements, against the nations of socialist community.

The Camp David deal, the Jordanian Communist Party points out, has dispelled all the illusions spread by capitulationists in the Arab states about the "neutrality" of the United States and its ability to settle the conflict in the Middle East. The entire policy of the United States is aimed at achieving the latter's imperialist interests and at continuing the pillage of the natural wealth of the Arab peoples.

West Bank Palestinians' Statement

LD021740Y Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

["Palestinians Reject the Camp David Deal"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, October 2, TASS--We reaffirm that the results of the Camp David meeting constitute a new step in the implementation of the capitulationist course pursued by Egyptian President as-Sadat, it is pointed out in the statement adopted by a meeting of representatives of the population of the occupied territories, which was held in the Arab part of Jerusalem. The meeting, attended by more than 120 prominent public leaders, as well as mayors of all the towns of the Western Bank, unanimously rejected the Camp David agreements.

These agreements, it is stressed in the statement, are aimed at liquidating the gains of the Arab people of Palestine, achieved through numerous sacrifices and confirmed by decisions of inter-Arab summit meetings, as well as by resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly. One of the main purposes of the Camp David deal is to undermine the Palestine national-liberation movement, to create imperialist blocs, which had previously been rejected by the Arab peoples.

As to the Israeli plan for "administrative autonomy" on the Western Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip, it is pointed out further, that it constitutes an attempt to give the occupation and annexation of Arab lands a semblance of legality.

The participants of the Jerusalem meeting noted again that the Palestine people regarded the Palestine Liberation organization as their only lawful representative and rejected any attempt to replace it in this capacity.

Our people, the statement says, come out for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, which can be achieved only if the lawful rights of the Palestinians are ensured and after the complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the occupied areas. The participants of the meeting went on record for the restoration of Palestinian Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem, which is an inalienable part of the Western Bank of the Jordan River.

PRAVDA: KNESSET DECISION ON SETTLEMENTS 'JUST FOR SHOW'

LD021331Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 78 P 5 LD

[Article by Yu, Glukhov: "'Payment' For a Deal"; first graf is REUTER report]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 28 September--By 84 to 19, with 17 abstentions, The Israeli arliament --the Knesset--has approved the decision to liquidate Israeli settlements in the Sinai in the event that a peace treaty with Egypt is signed.

The results of the Knesset vote are portrayed as a "concession" to Cairo, as a "peace-loving" gesture and even as something approaching self-sacrifice. But none of these is applicable. The stormy debates in the Israeli parliament were more akin to a slick show.

Israel's liberation of occupied Arab lands is not a matter for discussion. The Arab peoples have a sovereign right to these lands. The Israeli Knesset has no authority to decide their destiny, let alone use them as "payment" for a deal. [paragraph continues]

The withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 is an absolute condition of a just settlement and a demand laid down in UN Security Council Resolution 242. Incidentally, forced references to this resolution are contained in the "Framework" for a settlement worked out at Camp David.

The Knesset decision is obviously just for show. Its sole purpose was to give the Egyptian president a free hand to conclude a peace treaty with Israel. However, by all appearances, Tel Aviv does not consider itself bound by any obligations.

One was struck by the fact that having voted for the Knesset's decision, S. Peres, leader of the opposition Labor Party, stated that his party "will, in any event, do all it can to avoid destroying the Jewish settlements in the Sinai." The Labor Party, however, is by no means on the far right of the Israeli political stage.

During the forthcoming separate talks with Cairo, the Israeli leaders will cearly be trying to achieve what they apparently had to verbally renounce at Camp David.

LEBANESE CP OFFICIAL REJECTS U.S. PROPOSAL FOR LEBANON

LD030950Y Moscow TASS in English 0721 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

["Against American 'Initiative'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, October 3, TASS--The Lebanese people fully reject the United States proposal for an international conference on Lebanon and call for an end to intervention into their internal affairs, said Georges Hawi, the deputy secretary general of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party, vice chairman of the Central Political Council of the national patriotic forces of the country.

The latest aggravation of tension in Lebanon was one of the first consequences of this American "initiative," he emphasized, pointing out that parallel with Washington's proposal the right-wing forces peremptorily asked the government to refuse extension of the mandate of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

The United States "initiative," taken in the light of the decisions of the Camp David conference, has the purpose of "legalizing" Israel intervention in Lebanon affairs and to draw Egypt into participation in a settlement of the Lebanese crisis. As all imperialist plans, it cannot hold out anything to Lebanon but armed clashes and bloodshed, Georges Hawi said.

The deputy secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party also pointed out that the United States proposal was an attempt at exerting pressure on the Lebanese Government on the question of extension of the mandate of the inter-Arab force. It has the purpose to encourage the Lebanese conservative forces for further escalation of tension, which would enable them later with Israeli assistance to gain full domination in the country.

We emphasize once again, Georges Hawi said, that a settlement of the Lebanese crisis can be achieved not thanks to the American initiative but only on the basis of the extension by the Lebanese government of the mandate of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force which will discharge duties in safeguarding security throughout the territory of the country.

PAPER DERIDES ISRAELI INTELLIGENCE, HITS NATO LINKS

LD291515Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[L. Korneyev article: "The Subversive Actions of Zionism: Espionage Departments in the Service of Imperialism"]

[Text] The Tel Aviv bosses have suddenly come up with an extravagant idea: to arrange an unusual celebration--an "Israeli Army Intelligence Service Week." On the program were speeches by Gen Shlomo Gazit, chief of Agaf Modiin, the military intelligence agency, well known for reprisals against Arabs on Zionist-occupied land in Palestine: lectures and reports on the "omnipotence" of the Israeli cloak and dagger knights, various sports competitions, and all kinds of other events.

In a word, an unprecedented event was organized. As is known, secret services are called secret because their activity is carried out without excessive publicity--in maximum secrecy. And then brazenly, as if issuing a challenge to all civilized men, the Israeli authorities boasted about the special position that espionage and subversive services have assumed in the "promised land."

The reason for this "open day" for Israeli intelligence is simple. First, to increase the prestige of Agaf Modiin, which was fundamentally undermined by the October 1973 war, when Tel Aviv military intelligence not only underestimated the offensive potential of the Arab armies, but even overlooked their redeployment in an absolutely open locality. Second, to frighten neighboring states within the framework of the anti-Arab psychological "war of nerves," as well as to exert extra political pressure on President as-Sadat and push him still further along the path of capitulation.

At the same time, G. Keegan, former chief of U.S. Air Force Intelligence, made a literally stunning statement. He asserted that "the ability of the U.S. Air Force in particular and the U.S. Army in general to defend only NATO positions depends on Israeli intelligence data more than on any other source of intelligence."

The intrepid retired major general assured the world public in passing that it was only thanks to the efficiency of Tel Aviv's spies that three attempts on the life of the king of Saudi Arabia and two attempts to kill As-Sadat were averted. This entire fantasy was published in all seriousness, as they say, in the weekly JEWISH CHRONICLE (London), the main organ of British Zionists.

In reality, the Tel Aviv special services, by no means "omniscient" or "omnipresent", still play a specific role in Israeli policy and world reaction as a whole. Nor is there any secret about the very close connection between the espionage and subversive acts of international Zionism and the ruling circles of Israel and their international policy.

According to Britain's DAILY EXPRESS, the Israeli special services spend more on espionage and subversive operations than Britain, whose expenditure in this sphere, according to figures for summer 1978, totals 31.4 million pounds sterling per year. The community of Zionist spies receives considerable subsidies from the U.S. CIA. As the Washington POST wrote, the CIA pays Israeli intelligence tens of millions of dollars through the Israeli prime minister's office.

The generosity of the "invisible government" of U.S. moneybags is explained by the gamble imperialism is making on Zionism. It can be asserted quite definitely that Zionism is a preacher of anticommunism and the most dangerous enemy to peace and the progress of peoples.

This feature of Zionism also explains the particularly sinister nature of the activity of Zionist and Israeli special services and the subversive orientation of the Zionist spies' secret war against the developing countries and the socialist community states.

Israeli pilots showed themselves to be almost improbably well-informed. Only operational depots, in which ammunition was stored, were marked on the maps of captured airmen. Mockups of Egyptian aircraft, made and deployed on airfields so skillfully that from the air they could not be distinguished from combat machines, were left unharmed. This happened on 5 June 1967, when the strongest blow by the imperialist war machine in the entire history of world reaction's struggle against the Arab national liberation movement fell on the Arabs.

Hymns of praise for Israeli military intelligence rang out from all Zionist platforms. The war minister at the time, Dayan, stated: "The role played by Israeli intelligence was no less than the role of the Air Force and armored forces." But this statement must not be taken on faith. The main reason that the Israeli command was so well-informed was the assistance it received from the intelligence services of the United States and other NATO countries. Nes, former U.S. charge d'affaires in Cairo, stated in the New York TIMES: "In the months preceding the 1967 war, the military intelligence targets put forward by Washington to the U.S. Embassy in Cairo and to CIA people and military intelligence organs were mainly dictated by Israel's needs. The effectiveness of the strikes made by the Israeli Air Force was insured by information on Egyptian airfields and the deployment of aircraft obtained through U.S. channels. As for political and economic information, the State Department was in the habit at that time of supplying the Israeli Embassy in Washington with copies of all dispatches from U.S. embassies in the Middle East that were of any interest.

The main assistance given by U.S. special services was in an area that is least accessible to Israel--air, space and electronic espionage. U.S. intelligence, in essence, assumed all important and expensive operations of this type, in the interests of Israel.

The collaboration between the special services of Israel and other capitalist states is complex and is explained not only by the commonality of class intersts of world reaction and the Israeli ruling circles, but also by the influence that Zionism is capable of exerting on the function of the secret services of a whole series of states, including the United States, Britain and the FRG. Relying on the support of the special services of NATO countries, Israeli intelligence has created subversive groups in several countries, which carry out attacks on progressive Arab figures and those who fight Zionism, and fans psychological warfare against many peoples of the world.

For instance, Israel's actions against Lebanon, in the form of raids by Israeli military detachments and saboteurs from the special services, and bombings and shelling of the Lebanese population on the pretext of "combatting Arab terrorists," have been going on for several years now. Israel's participation in the civil war in Lebanon, which includes supplying weapons to the rightwing forces, sending in subversive groups of snipers and blockading the coastline, is generally known.

The terrorist activity of the Israeli special services has already gone beyond the borders of the Near East and has assumed an international character.

The Israeli special services, with the intelligence services of NATO countries, are actively participating in world reaction's psychological warfare against the USSR.

This activity is carried out directly by the Psychological Actions Directorate of the Israeli Army General Staff, through a network of CIA-controlled bourgeois press organs and subversive radio stations like Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe and Deutsche Welle, where Zionist and imperialist agents have firm positions and make extensive use of traitors to their motherland. This is no accident. Facts indicate that certain Jewish emigres from socialist countries, engaged in political activity in Israel, the United States and other countries of capitalism, join the most reactionary parties or circles and are notable for their emphatic anticommunist and anti-Soviet activity.

Zionist agents try to use scientific, cultural and other ties as well as tourism for penetraing the countries of socialism, as well as recruiting citizens of socialist states traveling abroad. Recently the Zionist and Israeli special services have begun trying to incite certain Soviet Jews with nationalist sentiments to carry out pro-Zionist, anti-Soviet activity in the USSR, to organize appropriate actions and to establish ties with foreign correspondents.

The espionage, subversive and terrorist activity of international Zionism, the ruling circles of Israel and their secret services is aimed at kindling hotbeds of tension in various regions of the world, undermining neighborly relations between peoples and polluting the international political environment. This activity accords with the interests of the military-industrial complex and the most bellicose, ultrareactionary circles of imperialism.

Anti-Sovietism and the struggle against communism remain the chief task of the Zionist movement. That is why high political vigilance is the direct duty of every Soviet citizen in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy and progress.

SHAM'UN'S 'PROVOCATIVE STATEMENT' AGGRAVATES BEIRUT SITUATION

LD021428Y Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 2, TASS--The situation in the Lebanese capital has sharply deteriorated again. It was aggravated by a provocative statement made by the leader of the National Liberal Party C. Sham'un who said that formations of the conservative "Lebanese Front" will carry forward their armed struggle until "the last Syrian soldier leaves Lebanese soil". As is known, Syrian servicemen constitute the greater part of the contingent of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. Immediately after this statement by the leader of the right-wingers, the conservatives opened fire on the positions of the inter-Arab force in the eastern districts of Beirut. They also shelled some of the districts in the western part of the capital.

This morning the conservative forces made an attempt to strengthen their positions in Al-Ashrafiyah. As a result, military operations involving the use of all types of arms, spread to the districts of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, Furn ash-Shubbak, Al-Hadath and others. There are numerous fires in the city, scores of buildings are destroyed and many people killed or wounded. It is said here that clashes were unprecedentedly fierce, even in comparison with the worst periods of the civil war.

There is also increased tension in the South of Lebanon where the right-wing Christian forces, supported by Israeli artillery, are heavily shelling An-Nabatiyah and adjacent districts.

The Lebanese press links the escalation of tension in the country with attempts by right-wing circles to prevent the prolongation of the mandate of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force as well as their desire to bring about the implementation of Washington's proposal for holding an international conference on Lebanon with the participation of the U.S.A., Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon. It is stressed here that the real aim of such a conference is to put pressure on the progressive Arab forces which come out against the separate Israeli-Egyptian collusion and the transfer of control over the Lebanon to the conservatives.

The command of the inter-Arab force stressed in its statement that it will resolutely cut short all armed provocations by right-wing formations.

NEW EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER APPOINTED TO REPLACE SALIM

LD022030Y Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, October 2, TASS--Mustafa Halil has been appointed new Prime Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt instead of Mamduh Salim, who has resigned. Mustafa Halil was asked to form a new cabinet.

NERSESOV APPOINTED NEW USSR AMBASSADOR TO MOROCCO

LD021902Y Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 2, TASS--Yevgeniy Nersesov has been appointed USSR ambassador to the Kingdom of Morocco.

Dmitriy Goryunov has been relieved from his post in connection with retirement on pension.

Nersesov was born in 1921. He has been in diplomatic service since 1951. Nersesov held a number of responsible posts at the USSR Foreign Ministry and abroad. Yevgeniy Nersesov was USSR ambassador to the Republic of Chad in 1960-1974.

KOSYGIN SENDS YAR PRIME MINISTER GREETINGS CABLE

LD292222Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent the prime minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, a cable, which, on behalf of the Soviet Government and himself personally, conveyed congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the national day of the Yemen Arab Republic, the 16th anniversary of the revolution.

In a cable in reply the YAR prime minister expressed gratitude and thanks for the congratulations and on his own part conveyed wishes for (?progress) and prosperity to the friendly people of the Soviet Union.

TASS CITES TEHRAN DAILY ON DISSOLUTION OF IRANIAN PARTY

LD021746Y Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 2, TASS--The National Resurgence Party of Iran (Rastakhiz), the sole official political party in that country, has been disbanded here. The Rastakhiz Party, the newspaper Tehran JOURNAL writes in this connection, was founded three years ago with the aim of "uniting the whole nation into a single political force, but has not lived up to the hopes placed on it."

REASONS FOR U.S. LIFTING ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST TURKEY

LD292127Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Carter recently signed the foreign military aid bill. This bill also envisages the lifting of the embargo on the shipment of U.S. arms to Turkey. In a speech to Congress afterwards, Carter said that a new and favorable stage has now been opened in U.S.-Turkish relations. So it appears that an effort is being made to make people believe that by lifting the embargo the United States has made a magnanimous gesture solely to improve U.S.-Turkish relations. Let us take a look at what the true facts are.

As our readers are no doubt aware, quite some time before the signing of the foreign military aid bill, the Carter government embarked on extensive activities within congress. Calling on the members of Congress to vote for the repeal of the embargo, Carter formulated his views on the issue in the following manner: With the lifting of the embargo the United States would be able to resume the activities of its bases in Turkey, thus enabling NATO's southern flank to be strengthened. This, then, is the real reason for the necessity to lift the embargo. It is appropriate to recall at this point that it was the imposition of the U.S. embargo on arms shipments to Turkey in 1975 that led to the Turkish Government's closure of the U.S. bases in Turkey. No harm came to Turkey's defense interests as a result of this step, because, as repeatedly stated by U.S. military experts themselves, the U.S. bases on Turkish territory serve only U.S. strategic interests. Past events and the domestic war in Lebanon in 1958, as well as the events of 1960, prove this. As is well known, the U.S. spy plane which took off from the NATO base at Incirlik was shot down while overflying the Soviet Union. NATO and the United States made attempts to make use of the bases in Turkey for intervention in the Middle East events in 1967 and 1973.

The lifting by the United States of the embargo on arms shipments to Turkey immediately after the conclusion of an agreement--anti-Arab in nature--at Camp David is not coincidental. As is known, as a result of this agreement Israel hopes to establish itself more firmly on occupied Arab territory, and the United States hopes to establish bases on Egyptian territory. The Camp David accord has led to violent protests in Arab countries. The United States, in a hurry to maintain the activities of its bases on Turkish territory, is striving The Camp David accord has led to violent protests in Arab countries. The United States, in a hurry to maintain the activities of its bases on Turkish territory, is striving to strengthen its military presence in this important region with a view to implementing its global strategic plans. Turkey has been apportioned the role of a mere vehicle in these plans.

TURKISH MINISTER EXPRESSES SATISFACTION WITH VISIT TO USSR

LD022132Y Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Istanbul, October 2, TASS--Deep satisfaction over the journey to the Soviet Union was expressed by the Minister of State of Turkey Lufti Dogan on his return home with a delegation invited to the Soviet Union by the chairman of the Ecclesiastical Board of the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan Z. Babakhanov. Members of the Turkish delegation visited mosques in Moscow, Baku, Tashkent and Samarkand. According to the Soviet Constitution every citizen may follow any religion. Delegation members were convinced that believers, Muslims included, are free from any persecution or discrimination for their religious beliefs, Lufti Dogan states in an interview for the Turkish paper DUNIA. During the journey delegation members were able to see that Muslims live in the same conditions as all other citizens, the Turkish minister stated, and expressed confidence that the visit by the Turkish delegation will serve to further strengthen goodneighbourly relations between the peoples of the USSR and the Turkish Republic, the foundation of which was laid by the great statesmen V. Lenin and K. Ataturk.

TASS CITES FIGURES ON CYPRUS' TRADE DEFICIT WITH EEC

LD030852Y Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, October 3, TASS--Cyprus' association with the Common Market over a period exceeding five years, has not produced the expected results. According to figures, released by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Cyprus's trade deficit with the Common Market between 1973 and 1978 was 296.5 million Cyprus pounds or over 800 million dollars.

This was due to the obvious inequality between the "small and big" trade partners, officially sealed by the agreement on association.

Upholding the national interests of Cyprus and its economy, the progressive forces of the country call for an end to the unequal cooperation between Cyprus and the EEC which aggravates the economic problems of the republic. "It is imperative radically to change trade policy and to search for more dependable trade partners," the newspaper TA NEA points out.

CYPRUS INDEPENDENCE DAY MARKED AT MOSCOW FRIENDSHIP HOUSE

LD022116Y Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 2, TASS--The Soviet Union's friendship and support is an important mainstay for our people, and it is with faith in it that we shall continue the struggle for independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and demilitarisation of Cyprus. For this we express sincere gratitude to the Soviet Government and people. This was stated by Dhimos Hatzimilitis, the Cyprus ambassador to the USSR, who addressed a meeting today at the Moscow Friendship House devoted to the independence day of Cyprus. Taking part in the meeting were representatives of the Soviet public circles and Cypriot diplomats.

Academician Mitrofan Studemikin, leader of the USSR-Cyprus Society, stressed that the Soviet people, the CPSU and the Soviet Government always sided without reserve with the just cause of the Cypriots. "The USSR, he said, comes out firmly and consistently for the convocation of a representative international conference under the aegis of the United Nations to settle the Cyprus problem on the basis of respect of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the republic, its policy of non-alignment. The Greek and Turkish communities of Cyprus must get the right to settle their internal problems without any outside interference whatsoever."

The participants of the meeting addressed a telegram to the Cyprus-Soviet Society, in which they heartily congratulated the latter on the 18th anniversary of Cyprus independence.

CYPRIOT PAPERS APPLAUD USSR STAND ON CYPRUS

LD021850Y Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, October 2, TASS--The Soviet Union's stand on the Cyprus issue is fresh evidence of the support for Cyprus by the great land of socialism, writes the newspaper DIMOCRATIKI.

At present, it points out, the danger of the island's partioning is growing, plans are being hatched for foreign interference in the country's internal affairs. Under these conditions, the Soviet Union's consistent and principled policy contributes toward the strengthening the stand of independence Cyprus.

The newspaper PHILELEPHTHZROS stresses in this connection that only the Soviet Union clearly and definitely declared that it comes out against any partitioning of Cyprus.

MENGISTU: USSR AID FOR ETHIOPIAN REVOLUTION UNFORGETTABLE

LD021430Y Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, October 2, TASS--Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of Ethiopia, speaking here, highly assessed the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia. He said that the internationalist assistance given to Ethiopia by the Soviet people, party and government during the hard period of radical social reforms, holds a special place in the history of the Ethiopian revolution. This assistance, he said, will never be forgotten. It is thanks to this assistance, Mengistu Haile Mariam stressed, that the national democratic revolution has now reached a point of no return.

BREZHNEV GREETS RWANDA PRESIDENT ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD021335Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 78 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has sent Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda, a telegram in which, personally and on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, he conveyed to the Rwandan people congratulations and best wishes in connection with the national holiday of the Republic of Rwanda--proclamation of independence day.

In a reply telegram the president of Rwanda expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and, on his part, conveyed to the Soviet people best wishes for happiness and prosperity.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES NEW SENEGALESE FOREIGN MINISTER

LD030749Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent Moustapha Niasse a telegram of congratulations and best wishes on his appointment to the post of foreign minister of the Republic of Senegal. In a reply telegram M. Niasse expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

BRITISH DUPLICITY ON RHODESIA CONCEALS REAL GOALS

LD022256Y Moscow in English to Africa 1830 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Dark clouds are gathering over the Rhodesian premier, Ian Smith. A spokesman for the British Cabinet has said that if Smith dares to speak in London, he will be immediately arrested. Here is a comment from our observer:

This endless farce of Britain denouncing the illegal Smith regime is continuing. So Whitehall is rending the air but the rampage of racism in south Rhodesia, formerly considered to be the British colony, remains as ever. The inconsistency of British policy on this issue becomes a tradition. In words Britain has been carrying out the UN sanctions on the oil boycott of Rhodesia since 1965, but actually from year to year the leading Shell and British Petroleum companies have been increasing their supplies of oil to Salisbury and, what is even more important, they have been doing so with the government permission.

For the sake of the regime London is ready to make any sacrifices, political or economic, with the only goal of having the orders that exist in Rhodesia intact. In the long term the notorious Anglo-American plan of internal settlement sets the goal of perpetuating the privileged position of the white minority and thereby it leaves the foundation of the racist state in Rhodesia untouched.

The same goals are pursued by a London plan of a military intervention in the country in case Salisbury becomes powerless to contain the growing Zimbabwe national liberation movement.

So now Smith won't dare to turn up in London and British politicians can betray him because formally they have again dissociated themselves from ties with Salisbury. As for the actual state of affairs, London prefers to keep silent on this score.

AUTHORITIES BAN ZIMBABWE TIMES FOR 'PUBLIC SECURITY'

LD021846Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1430 GMT 2 Oct 78

[Text] The only African newspaper in Rhodesia, ZIMBABWE TIMES, has been banned. A government statement released in Salisbury claims that this has been done in the interests of public security. The editor of the newspaper, Herbert, will soon be brought to court on charges of violating the law on order. He is also charged with publishing materials that did not pass military censorship. The ZIMBABWE TIMES informed its readers about the activity of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and its leaders, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe.

NIGERIAN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, POLITICAL PROGRESS PRAISED

LD 301116Y Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

["Nigeria: Along the Road of Independence and Progress"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 30, TASS--TASS commentator Vyacheslav Murave writes:

A three-striped white-and-green flag was hoisted over Lagos, the capital of Nigeria, a large African country, on October 1, 1960, heralding the emergence in the western part of the continent of a new independent state.

Having gained state independence, the people of Nigeria started resolving complex political, economic and social problems, a legacy of the age-old domination of British colonialists. The course towards economic independence, construction of national industry and the upsurge of agriculture started manifesting itself most clearly after the advent to power in 1975 of the government headed by Murtula Muhammed. This line is pursued by the military government of General Olusegun Obasanjo. Big state enterprises and corporations are being formed. The gross national product is on the rise at a rapid pace.

Nigeria holds one of the leading places in the world for petroleum production. Thanks to considerable profits from the sale of petroleum which are used for economic development of the country, developing Nigeria was able to set a major task to itself: to become a developed country in a period of two decades.

The republic is carrying out a comprehensive restructuring of the agriculture the backwardness of which was an aftermath of the colonial times. In the third plan of Nigeria's national development (1975-1980), six times more money is allocated to this sector of the economy, than in the second national plan.

The Government of Nigeria pays much attention to transformation of the social image of the country. Public health allocations are growing, more housing is built for the population. Universal free elementary education was introduced in Nigeria as of 1976.

The Olusegun Obasanjo military government consistently carries out preparations for the transfer of power to a civilian government. Elections have been held to the constitutional assembly which is to adopt a new constitution of the country.

In the international arena the Federal Republic of Nigeria resolutely comes out against imperialism, racism and apartheid. It gives support to the liberation movements in the south of Africa. The relations between Nigeria and socialist countries successfully develop.

Political and economic link between the USSR and Nigeria have been steadily developing and gaining in strength since the establishment of diplomatic relations between them. The Soviet Union resolutely stood in defence of the territorial integrity, the existence and development of the independent Nigerian state, when there emerged a threat of partition of Nigeria. In its relations with Nigeria, just as with all African states, the Soviet Union invariably follows the principles of solidarity with peoples' struggle for independence and freedom, national and social progress, non-interference into internal affairs and mutually-beneficial cooperation.

TASS NOTES NEW CABINET NAMED IN DJIBOUTI

LD022104Y Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, October 2, TASS--A new cabinet has been formed in the Republic of Djibouti with Prime Minister Barkat Gourad Hamadon at its head. Moumine Bahdon Farah has been appointed foreign minister, Idriss Farah Abaneh--minister of the interior and Habib Mohamed Loita--national defense minister.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS INDIAN TIES WITH USSR, PRC DISAPPROVAL

LD021049Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[A. Knyazev article: "In Favor of a Realistic Approach"]

[Text] Indian External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee's recent official visit to the Soviet Union ended successfully. According to the joint Soviet-Indian communique, the fruitful and constructive talks held during the visit have made a "valuable contribution to the cause of strengthening mutual understanding, extending multifaceted cooperation and further deepening the friendship between the USSR and India."

A.B. Vajpayee's meetings and talks with Soviet leaders showed the firm determination of the two sides, as before, to extend and deepen their relations on the basis of the Soviet-Indian Treaty on Peace, Friendship and Cooperation and confirmed the identity or proximity of the USSR's and India's positions on important international problems.

India's official circles, public and press welcomed the success of A.B. Vajpayee's mission, regarding it as an important new landmark on the path of the further development of friendly Soviet-Indian ties. Profound satisfaction was aroused in India by A.B. Vajpayee's reception by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the high evaluation he placed on the state of Soviet-Indian relations and India's peace-loving foreign policy.

The progressive world public has also positively assessed A.B. Vajpayee's visit to Moscow, noting that the constantly strengthening Indo-Soviet relations have become an important factor in peace, stability and security not only in Asia, but throughout the world.

However, it must be noted that the positive results of the Indian minister's trip to the USSR did not please everyone. Particular dissatisfaction, as might have been expected, was displayed by Peking. According to Indian press reports, A.B. Vajpayee is to make an official visit to the PRC this fall. Chinese propaganda, which looks at all events in international life through the prism of anti-Sovietism, has tried to represent A.B. Vajpayee's Moscow talks as a Soviet attempt to "hinder" the improvement of Sino-Indian relations.

India, as its leaders have repeatedly declared, has consistently advocated the establishment of normal relations with all neighboring and continguous countries. It has been stressed that these relations must be built on the basis of equality, mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, noninteference in each other's internal affairs and the peaceful resolution of disputes. India is building its relations with China in this vein. "The complete normalization of relations between India and China," M. Desai, head of the Indian Government, stated last March, "will only be possible when the main unresolved question--the border problem--is settled peacefully to our mutual satisfaction through talks."

Indian observers stress that in order to resolve the territorial dispute between India and the PRC, which remains the key problem in mutual relations between these two major Asian states, good will and a constructive approach on both sides is needed. At the same time the Indian press notes that while resorting to declamatory statements on its desire to establish neighborly relations with India, Peking is continuing to step up military efforts along India's northern borders, is supporting groups of insurgents and underground groups in the northeastern regions of the country and is fanning anti-Indian sentiments in Bangladesh and Nepal. [paragraph continues]

As Madhu Limaye, a prominent Indian political figure and general secretary of the ruling Janata Party, has indicated in an article, "The Chinese do not intend to resolve the border question on a just basis. All that China wants to achieve is to undermine our relations with the Soviet Union.

The democratic Indian press has frequently pointed to the potential danger of Peking's attempts to provoke a dispute between India and the Soviet Union and to undermine their mutual traditional friendship, which has long been an important factor for peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. It is obvious that Peking, making active use of anti-Sovietism in elaborating and implementing its foreign policy actions, would like the normalization of its relations with India to automatically lead to the deterioration of Soviet-Indian relations. Realistic and farsighted circles in India are alarmed over the fact that these designs by the present Chinese leadership are meeting with definite support from certain Indian figures who are actively coming out for "conciliation" with Peking at all costs, including the undermining of Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation.

It is in precisely this light that many Indian newspapers assessed the recent trip to Peking by S. Swami, Indian member of Parliament. During the trip he frequently stated that "China and India are prepared to settle their border problems through negotiations which will take place during the forthcoming visit to China by Indian External Affairs minister A.B. Vajpayee."

The Indian Government has resolutely dissociated itself from such statements by S. Swami, announcing that he was in China only in a private capacity. His statments have nonetheless, according to reports from Delhi, given rise to some concern among Indian leading circles since, according to the TIMES OF INDIA, the Chinese leadership attempted to lend an official nature to S. Swami's visit to Peking. Such actions by a politician who is quite well-known in India and who is moreover a member of the same party as A.B. Vajpayee could, in the opinion of the Indian press, complicate the latter's tasks at the forthcoming talks in Peking and also restrict his freedom for diplomatic maneuvering and impose on him unique prior moral commitments.

According to Indian newspaper reports, certain representatives of Indian business interests are also actively fighting to rapidly establish relations between Delhi and Peking and "rapproachment by any means."

The eminent Indian industrialist (V.P. Pundzh) recently stated, for instance, that "China is prepared to normalize relations with India" and that Peking's corresponding views on this score were allegedly conveyed to the Indian side through the U.S. leaders. In (Pundzh's) opinion, India "should unhesitatingly respond to these gestures."

Certain Indian circles, whose position could be expressed as a design to establish Indian-Chinese relations "at any price and as soon as possible," are not meeting with support from the Indian Government. A.B. Vajpayee stated at a press conference in Moscow that "India will not normalize relations with China at the expense of its loyal friends, above all friends like the USSR." The Indian public has assessed this statement as the Indian Government's intention to continue to adhere to a realistic approach toward the prospects of improving relations with the PRC.

SRV AMBASSADOR SPEAKS AT SCSVN MOSCOW MEETING

OW020217Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 30 Sep 78 OW

[Statement by SRV Ambassador Nguyen Huu Khieu at 28 September Moscow meeting of Soviet Committee for Support to Vietnam--recorded]

[Text] Today, we are very happy to attend this meeting of the Soviet Committee for Support to Vietnam [SCSVN]. First of all, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, I wish to convey to you comrades and, through you, to the Soviet brothers and sisters my greetings of ardent friendship and close militant solidarity.

Since its formation after the Great October Revolution, the Soviet Union has been a solid bulwark for peace and hope and a trustworthy supporter of revolutionary (?people) and all progressive mankind. Educated in the noble international proletarian spirit by Lenin's party, the Soviet people have always resolutely supported a just cause and vigorously opposed what is unjust. The (?former) SCSVN came into being while the Vietnamese people were struggling against U.S. imperialist aggressors for freedom and for the independence of their fatherland and also in fulfillment of their internationalist obligation toward the world revolution. Along with other Soviet mass organizations, the SCSVN succeeded in forming a large-scale, intensive and lasting movement among the Soviet people of all strata to manifest their ironclad militant solidarity with Vietnam's just cause. The Soviet brothers and sisters in this movement performed many notable deeds, manifesting their vigorous support for the Vietnamese people and encouraging our combatants and compatriots to overcome all hardships and difficulties in surging forward to victory in their sacred war of resistance. Your enthusiatic support contributed to motivating world public opinion to unite with and support Vietnam. The Vietnamese communists and people will forever remember your noble sentiments and vigorous support. To express their gratitude, the SRV National Assembly and president have decided to award SCSVN Chairman Pimenov the Friendship Order. [applause]

[Words indistinct] shared in the suffering. Today, the SCSVN is meeting to discuss measures to further strengthen support for Vietnam in the new situation wherein the reactionary Peking forces in are frenziedly opposing and undermining Socialist Vietnam. These forces have performed many hostile acts against Vietnam which they consider a great obstacle to implementing their big-nation expansionism that they have long wished to carry out, primarily in Southeast Asia. In order to support their dark designs, they have incited and helped the counterrevolutionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique wage a war of aggression against Vietnam and have fabricated the story of Vietnam ostracizing, persecuting and expelling Hoa people in order to cut aid and recall their specialists in an attempt to cause economic and political difficulties in Vietnam. Meanwhile, they have repeatedly staged military provocations along our border and in our territorial waters in an attempt to intimidate our people while preparing for more serious escalations against our country.

Imbued with the truth that "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," the Vietnamese people are determined to oppose all violations of their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and to protect their revolutionary gains and socialist undertakings. At the same time, they are persistently striving to resolve all problems with China and Kampuchea through peaceful negotiations. They are determined to maintain the longstanding friendship between the Vietnamese people and the Chinese and Kampuchean peoples. The Vietnamese people, under the VCP leadership, remain calm and resolutely striving to simultaneously carry out production and fighting and stand combat ready. Confident in their own strength and in the support of the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries and their friends throughout the world, the Vietnamese people will certainly fulfill their tasks of building socialism and defending their socialist fatherland--an outpost for peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

PHAM VAN DONG'S TOUR, VIETNAMESE PRESTIGE PRAISED

LD291032Y Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 29, TASS--The success of the visit of Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong to South East Asian countries testifies to a steady growth of the prestige of the Socialist Vietnam in the international arena, the newspaper PRAVDA stresses. The newspaper writes that the visit was also indicative of the favourable changes in the political climate of that region and showed the futility of the attempts to prevent the development of friendly relations between the states of the region.

The world press, which kept a close eye over the meetings and negotiations the head of the Vietnamese delegation had with Prime Minister of Thailand Kriangsak Chamanan, President of the Philippines Ferdinand Marcos and President of Indonesia General Suharto, carried numerous commentaries which pointed out that the visit "opened up a new stage in the relations of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam with the Asian member-countries. It gave an impetus to establishment with them of strong relations of friendship, cooperation and goodneighbourliness."

In commentaries it was said that negotiations on questions of trade-and-economic and scientific-technical cooperation, expansion of cultural links occupied a major place during Pham Van dong's visits. In Bangkok, for instance, an agreement was reached that Thailand will grant Vietnam a long-term credit of 100 million baht for purchases of Thai commodities and payment for different services. It has been announced that soon the countries will exchange groups of experts to study possibilities and prospects of cooperation in fishing. In Jakarta the sides come to an agreement to continue the study of questions in order to reach various agreements on the development of cooperation.

Having emerged victorious in the heroic struggle against the imperialist aggression, PRAVDA points out, the united and independent Vietnam builds on its soil a socialist society, actively carries into life a peaceful foreign policy, broadens many-sided links with other countries.

"A climate of peaceful coexistence of states with different social economic systems should be shaping in South East Asia on the principles of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference into each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit--this is what the Socialist Republic of Vietnam stands for."

PRC CONTINUES 'PROVOCATIVE' POLICY TOWARD VIETNAM

LD030801Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[B. Vasilyev commentary: "Against Common Sense"]

[Text] As has already been reported, the talks taking place in Hanoi between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and PRC Government delegations on questions relating to the Hoachiao have been broken off "indefinitely."

This decision was adopted unilaterally by the Chinese side. A PRC spokesman announced this, which again demonstrates the reluctance of the Peking authorities to participate in seeking acceptable solutions to settle this important problem.

Today, nobody doubts that in starting these negotiations Peking was pursuing the single goal of appearing before the world as some kind of "defender" of the supposedly "oppressed" Hoachiao. At the same time the Chinese authorities did not even consider halting provocations against Socialist Vietnam. They continued to exert crude pressure in order to force it to give up its independent foreign policy which goes against Peking's great power plans.

Armed provocation against Vietnam were systematically organized in border regions, and Chinese ships and aircraft deliberately encroached on SRV territory from the first day of the talks. In fact, this occurred even before they started. And in Hanoi, the PRC representative at the talks hypocritically vaunted his "settlement program," which contained terms completely unacceptable to Vietnam--terms which fundamentally contradicted elementary norms of international law and crudely violated SRV sovereignty.

The Vietnamese position is based on strict observance of the accord achieved between the two countries back in 1955. Vietnam's proposals are aimed at eradicating the differences and disputes and at insuring that Chinese nationals can remain quietly in Vietnam and build socialism along with the entire Vietnamese people. These proposals also contain favorable conditions for those who wish to leave for China.

Thus, the Chinese side's refusal to continue the talks proves that Peking has no interest in a genuine settlement of the Hoachiao. Its purpose is to prolong the provocation against the SRV and the Vietnamese Communist Party in order to force the Vietnamese people to abandon their chosen path of independent development. However, the Vietnamese people are fully determined to defend the independence and freedom of their homeland and to prevent anybody from violating its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

This firm position of Socialist Vietnam is fully supported by all the Soviet people, the peoples of other socialist countries and all progressive mankind.

VIETNAM REPLIES TO PRC ATTACK ON TIES WITH LAOS

LD021319Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Lies Have Short Legs"]

[Text] Hanoi, 28 September--Peking is annoyed by the development of relations of solidarity between Vietnam and Laos, which it regards as one of the main obstacles in implementing its great-power, expansionist designs with respect to Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and all Southeast Asia, the newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN writes in an article exposing the Chinese officials' slanderous statements concerning Vietnamese-Lao relations.

The falsification and distortion of reality and attempts to introduce a split in relations between the countries are the methods to which Peking is resorting in its policy aimed against the world revolutionary forces.

With the aid of slanderous fabrications to the effect that "Vietnam is conducting aggression against Laos and is ruling that country," the newspaper notes, Peking is trying to introduce a split in relations between the two fraternal countries and to undermine Vietnamese-Lao solidarity. Such fabrications grossly offend the national dignity of the Lao people and are aimed against the independent and autonomous policy of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Vietnamese-Lao solidarity, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN stresses, is a priceless gain for the peoples of the two countries which has been strengthened by the blood of the best sons of Vietnam and Laos shed in the joint revolutionary struggle. The Communist Party of Vietnam and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party are reinforcing their solidarity by every means on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

USSR, VIETNAM SIGN CONSULAR CONVENTION IN HANOI

LD291448Y Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, September 29, TASS--A consular convention between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has been signed here.

Speaking at the convention-signing ceremony, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Hoang Lyong emphasized that the consular convention signifies a new stage in the development of the relations between the two countries. Friendship and fraternity between our peoples, that has been tempered and which vividly manifested itself in the years of Vietnam's struggle against imperialist aggressors, he said, mean particularly much for us now when the Vietnamese people are waging a resolute struggle against the forces of international reaction. The signing of the document is a manifestation of support by the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the people of the USSR for the struggle of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The consular convention between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is the first consular convention signed by Vietnam with a foreign country after the unification and formation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES PRC'S JAPANESE POLICY

LD2915311 TBILISI ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Article by A: Ovsyannikov, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio, for ZARYA VOSTOKA: "Peking's 'Japanese Card'"]

[Text] "This meeting was surrounded by a veil of secrecy. All that could be seen were the black limousines entering the gates of the 'Japanese Self-Defense Forces' headquarters. In the limousines were the guests, whose arrival became a sensation. They were received by the chiefs of staff of Japan's ground, naval and air forces...." That is what the Tokyo newspaper MAINICHI wrote on the visit to Japan by Chang Tsai-chien, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army, and the high-ranking Chinese officers who accompanied him.

The visit took place recently. It was timed to coincide with a Peking propaganda campaign noting that a month has passed since the signing of the Japanese-Chinese "Peace and Friendship Treaty" in Peking. Simultaneously with Chang Tsai-chien's visit, in the Chinese capital Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, stated that he intends to fly to Tokyo soon to exchange the instruments ratifying the "Peace and Friendship Treaty." Teng Hsiao-ping stressed in his statement that Peking attaches great significance to "rapprochement between China and Japan."

So it becomes even clearer: Peking is playing the "Japanese card" deliberately, for strategic purposes, while Tokyo, unfortunately, continues to submit to pressure from the Chinese hegemonists, not realizing the dangerous consequences this could lead to.

During the preparations for signing the Japanese-Chinese treaty, and particularly after the signing, Japanese Government leaders more than once gave assurances that this treaty, despite the notorious article on hegemonism, is not aimed against the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries and that Japan will strive to maintain peaceful and friendly relations with our country. The facts, however, do not favor these assurances. Moreover, they confirm earlier Soviet evaluations of this treaty. It is no accident that Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, while receiving Japanese parliamentarians, again indicated the danger of the consequences arising from signing the treaty. This danger is also indicated by many foreign observers and by JAPANESE politicians.

"The Japanese-Chinese 'Peace and Friendship Treaty' signed in Peking has nothing in common with a peace treaty in the strict sense of the word..." wrote TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee. "This treaty promotes the growth of tension in the Far East and undermines the process of political stabilization in that part of the world."

Discussing the inclusion of the essentially anti-Soviet article on "hegemonism; "in the treaty, France's L'HUMANITE writes: "As for hegemony, Peking's attitude toward Vietnam--the sudden ending of all aid, border incidents, support for the Cambodian Armed Forces attacking Vietnam--shows that Chinese policy is far from being free of that tendency."

The signing of the treaty is sharply criticized by the Japanese Communist Party [JCP], which has assessed it as being contradictory to the interests of the Japanese people. The newspaper AKAHATA indicated that the treaty stimulates the resurgence of Japanese militarism and will lead eventually to Japan being drawn into China's policy of aggression and great-power chauvinism.

The Chinese leadership openly advocates the preservation of the "security treaty" between Japan and the United States. K. Miyamoto, chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium, speaking at a plenum of the party's Central Committee, stated that the United States' favorable attitude to the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese "Peace and Friendship Treaty" is explained by the fact that China, in turn, has expressed approval and support for the Japanese-American "Security Treaty," which is opposed by Japan's democratic forces. This Chinese policy, the chairman of the JCP Central Committee said, encourages Japan's reactionary forces and creates additional difficulties for the Japanese communists' struggle.

Now, a month after the treaty was signed, the justice with which it was condemned by the peace-loving public is more evident than ever.

Events continue to develop in accordance with the forecasts by objective commentators. Moreover, one notices that Peking is even more active in attempting to accelerate military as well as political rapprochement with Tokyo. What is the reason for this? What is the essence of Peking's strategic plans, which are called the Chinese leaders' "Japanese card"? The answers can be found in an interview with Teng Hsiao-ping conducted by Western correspondents the other day. "I agree," he said, "with the view of M. Mansfield, U. S. ambassador to Japan, that China is an Eastern NATO. If NATO operates in the West, then we--the United States, Japan and China--must operate together in the Far East against the 'Soviet threat'." You can't put it more clearly than that!

The Peking leaders are truly obsessed by anti-Sovietism, which they use to conceal their desire for world supremacy. But is there anything new in this?

"We must conquer the world," Mao Tse-Tung said. "Our objective is the entire world, wherein we will create a mighty power." The current Chinese leaders are clearly acting in accordance with the "Great Helmsman's" instructions. This desire for hegemonism explains the feverish activity of Chinese envoys in the Western countries where they are buying up the latest weapons and concluding contracts for the purchase of plants producing military equipment. This same desire determines the motives behind the perfidious game which Peking is conducting in respect of Tokyo. News agencies report that when he was in Tokyo the above-mentioned Chang Ts'ai-ch'in said: "Another world war is inevitable, therefore, in the present-day situation China and Japan must cooperate in the military sphere." The Chinese traveller, like his colleagues who are making the rounds of several countries in the West, tried to interest his audience in the possibility of China's buying the latest military equipment.

As NEWSWEEK has reported, Peking is hoping to acquire about 5,000 of the latest pieces of military equipment in Western Europe and Japan. This aggressive course is being more and more overtly encouraged by certain imperialist circles in the United States and NATO that have connections with the military-industrial complex and seek Peking as an ally in the antisocialist struggle to wreck detente. Remember that, according to the Japanese paper SANKEI SHINBUN, Peking has been visited by around 200 U. S. military and technical specialists in the past 6 weeks alone.

However, the question arises: If even now, when Peking does not yet possess a "modernized" military-economic potential, the Maoists are so overt in putting forward expansionist claims vis-a-vis neighboring countries, just how will the international situation shape up when Peking's rulers have actually secured from the West and Japan the "military support" they are so persistently seeking? Is it not clear that those circles who, for the sake of mercenary interests, are effectively encouraging the insatiable appetites of the Peking militarists, are working toward the destabilization of the situation in Asia, and not only in Asia? "The Chinese leaders have already demonstrated repeatedly that they will not confine themselves merely to 'cartographic aggression,'" Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO writes with total justification in this connection. "Peking's great-power aspirations are directed against not only the PRC's immediate neighbors but also the entire world, and those who are supporting China in this militarist policy ought to realize that, the more powder they pour into Peking's keg, the more powerful and destructive the possible explosion will be."

In its attempts to achieve a rapprochement with Japan in the military sphere, Peking has sharply changed its attitude to the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces."

Formerly, China objectively assessed these forces as a threat to peace and security in Asia and as evidence of a possible revival of Japanese militarism. Now Peking is praising the "Self-Defense Forces" and the militarization in a number of areas of Japan's industry. For instance, the Chinese press is giving favorable coverage to the following facts learned recently.

At the same time that they are closing enterprises in Kumamoto Prefecture producing peaceful output, the owners of Hitachi Zosen, a major Japanese concern, have decided to expand the building of warships at shipyards in (Maydzuru).

The bosses of Japan's biggest "weapons factory"-- Mitsubishi Jukogyo -- are accelerating military production. In 18 months time the output of warships in its enterprises will have doubled and the output of warplanes will have increased by 50 perecent. The Ishikawaji-ma-Harima Jukogyo concern, which has received profitable orders for the building of escort ships, destroyers and airplane engines, is expanding military production.

Nor are the monopolies in other sectors lagging behind the shipbuilding companies. While reducing conventional production output, the Kawasaki Jukogyo machine-building firm is preparing to switch to producing P-3C antisubmarine aircraft, the license for which was bought from the United States. The Mitsubishi (Denki) and Toshiba electrical engineering concerns are working actively on creating new classes of guided missiles for the Japanese Army.

Japan's military-industrial complex is persistently demanding the further increase of appropriations. According to the current state budget they already total 1.901 trillion yen and next year, according to the draft which has been elaborated, they will total more than 2,13 trillion yen.

The military concerns are seeking to induce the government to remove the restrictions on weapons sales abroad, including the export of warships, jet patrol and transport aircraft and other types of armaments. Peking, which is displaying heightened interest in Japan's military industry, is speedily arranging contacts with the aforementioned Japanese monopolies.

Such are the paradoxical zigzags of Chinese policy vis-a-vis Japan. An unprincipled, perfidious and provocative policy. However, have not perfidy and provocation become the principle of Chinese policy? America's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote recently: "Peking's present policy line in Asia includes the deliberate fueling of tension and active confrontation with countries with which China has disagreements.

"The combination of pressure tactics and flattering smiles, of talks and subversive action is probably the most characteristic feature of Peking's policy in Asia."

A good illustration of this is the example of Peking's latest actions aimed at worsening Japan's relations with the Soviet Union and at depicting, in a distorted fashion, the USSR's invariable policy line of consolidating friendship and neighborliness with Japan.

However, life shows that the peoples can ultimately detect the falsity of the smiles, toasts and "friendship visits" of Chinese emissaries. Time is the best "litmus paper" for helping to reveal the real content and aims of Peking's "diplomatic offensive," particularly with regard to Japan. And time is working against Peking.

VISIT TO PRC BY JAPANESE ARMS TALKS DELEGATION SCORED

LD011325Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Japanese newspaper ASAHI reports that [words indistinct] retired generals of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces have received an invitation from Peking to visit China to discuss the production of various types of [word indistinct] weapons.

It should be noted, our commentator says, that this trip will follow the recent visit to Japan by a PRC military delegation headed by Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army, and his journey to the Japanese Islands is justly seen by objective observers as the direct result of the so-called Peace and Friendship Treaty signed between Peking and Tokyo on 12 August this year.

Using this document as a cover, the Chinese leadership sent Chang Tsai-chien as their official representative to Japan where he met with the senior leadership of the National Defense Directorate and visited bases and installations of the armed forces and also a number of companies making military equipment.

Incidentally, Tokyo regarded this, without any (?reservations), as the beginning of a broad exchange of military specialists on the basis of the understanding reached in connection with the above-mentioned Japanese-Chinese treaty.

[Words indistinct] newspaper AKAHATA bluntly stated that the expansion of military contacts between the two countries is in direct contradiction to the aims of peace and friendship for which, as was asserted, the treaty was signed.

The false milieu, which they are trying to create in connection with the coming trip by the Japanese military men to China, is striking. The invitation from Peking was made on behalf of the Chinese-Japanese friendship society.

What we are talking about is the arrival of a delegation of officials of [word indistinct]. The Japanese defense agency's attempt to deny any involvement in this trip to China of retired Japanese generals, who are well-known as major specialists on the production of missiles, jet aircraft and other military equipment, also looks extremely clumsy, and if the selection fell precisely on them, the decision was doubtlessly made, by the Japanese military department, which has lately shown a desire to invigorate militarist links with Peking on an anti-Soviet basis.

According to the New York TIMES, Tokyo diplomatic circles regard the scheduled visit to China by the Japanese generals as provocative toward the Soviet Union.

All this confirms once again the thought that there are tendencies in Japan's policy which put one on one's guard and which are fraught with serious danger not only for the Japanese people, but for the rest of the world as well.

'THREAT FROM NORTH' PRETEXT FOR ROK MILITARIZATION

LD021359Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 28 September, TASS--The Seoul regime has conducted tests on domestically produced ground-to-ground combat missiles with a range of over 100 km. The South Korean Defense Ministry has stated that mass production of the new weapon will begin soon.

Under the slogan of the "Threat From the North", South Korea is implementing an accelerated program of militarization. Even now the country's military industry is producing tanks, warships, helicopters, guided missiles and high-caliber guns. In 1978 alone, 35.6 percent of the total state budget will be expended for military purposes. Washington provides Seoul with tremendous military and financial support. Total deliveries of military equipment to the dictator are assessed at $7.5 billion and they are growing steadily. South Korea is expressing its desire to acquire nuclear weapons with increasing determination.

The sinister plans of the Pentagon and its puppets are arousing growing indignation among all peace-loving forces in the region, who are demanding a halt to the imperialist policy of tension and confrontation on the Korean Peninsula.

U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY COOPERATION AGREEMENT NOTED

LD291020Y Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 29, TASS--Elaborated have been the main directions of cooperation between American and Japanese troops in case of "emergency." An agreement was reached, specifically, between the military circles of Japan and the United States on forming, "if the situation aggravates", a special joint body to coordinate combat actions of the armed forces of the two countries. Japan's defense agency and the Pentagon will also exchange military information. These dangeous plans have been projected by the Japanese-American Coordination Committee on Defence in order to further strengthen the militarist alliance between Japan and the United States.

GRISHIN SPEECH AT MOSCOW PARTY AKTIV MEETING DESCRIBED

LD291449 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 September 1978 carries on pages 1-2 a 6,000-word unattributed report, entitled "Impart Ideological Conviction to the Cause of the Party and the People," on a 26 September Moscow party and propaganda aktiv meeting. An introductory passage states that the meeting report was delivered by A.M. Roganov, chief of the Moscow Gorkom Propaganda and Agitation Department, and that "Moscow Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin made the opening address at the aktiv meeting."

The report contains a 2,500-word account of Grishin's remarks in which he stresses the importance of the system of political and economic education and describes the task of the new academic year in party and Komsomol education and mass propaganda. He also dwells at length on L.I. Brezhnev's works as valuable textbooks for further improving ideological and political work.

DEMICHEV, ZIMYANIN ADDRESS NEWSPAPER EDITORS' COURSES

LD301512Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] Editors of republican, kray and oblast party newspapers have studied topical problems associated with Marxist-Leninist theory and practice in communist construction at courses held at the qualifications raising institute of leading party and soviet cadres of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

"Questions of further enhancing the role of the press in mobilizing the working people to fulfill the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, of subsequent plans of the party's Central Committee, of tasks set forth in the reports and speeches of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, were comprehensively elucidated.

"Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR culture minister; Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; responsible workers in the party's Central Committee and ministries; leaders of the central press organs, writers and scientists lectured to the participants in the courses."

ZIMYANIN ATTENDS TEACHERS DAY CEREMONY IN MOSCOW

LD292004Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] A festive session devoted to Teachers Day took place in Moscow today. "In the presidium were: Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; heads of a number of ministries and departments; workers in education and representatives of the public. Prokofyev, USSR minister of education, delivered a speech."

ROMANOV TALKS TO WORKERS, ACTIVISTS AT LENINGRAD SHIPYARD

LD291505Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 78 p 2 LD

[Report by V. Komarov: "Making Full Use of Reserves"]

[Excerpts] A party organization report and election conference was held yesterday at one of the country's leading shipyards--the A.A. Zhdanov shipyard.

G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, participated in and addressed the conference.

On the eve of the report and election conference at the A.A. Zhdanov shipyard, G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, met in the enterprise shops with workers and party, trade union and Komsomol activists. He inquired about progress in implementing the comprehensive plan for economic and social development and the shipbuilders' labor, everyday and leisure conditions.

ROMANOV ATTENDS RALLY ON YOUNG WORKERS DAY

LD021744Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Today is Young Workers Day. A rally of young production frontrankers and outstanding students of vocational-technical schools was held in Leningrad. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, attended it.

ROMANOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO LENINGRADERS

LD292002Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Today in Smolnyy Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, presented a group of Leningraders with orders and medals of the Soviet Union. Among those receiving awards were: Mikhaylov, brigade-leader from the Izhora works; Smirnov, shipbuilder from the Baltic works; Vasilyev, brigade-leader from Elektrosila; veterans of the party, and scientific and cultural figures.

VARIATIONS TO ALIYEV SPEECH AT BAKU AWARD CEREMONY

The following variations to the item entitled "Further Reportage on Brezhnev Visit to Baku" and subtitled "Text of Aliyev Speech," published in the 25 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1, are supplied from the apparent text published in Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 23 September, page three.

Page R 1, fourth paragraph, line eight reads: ...all work. The provisions and conclusions of your speech and indications and remarks...supplying additional words.

Page R 2, fifth paragraph, line one reads: ...of the 8th, 9th and 10th 5-year plan periods...supplying "and 10th".

Page R 3, fourth paragraph, line three reads: ...has increased by 90 percent, the... ommitting "almost".

Page R 4, third paragraph, line one reads: ...More than 160 years ago the...altering figure.

Page R 4, last paragraph, line one reads: The procurement plans, with the additional target for all types of livestock-raising produce, will be substantially overfulfilled... supplying additional words and rewording.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

FESTIVE MEETING OPENS ACADEMY OF USSR NATIONAL ECONOMY

LD021332Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to the opening of the Academy of the USSR National Economy took place in Moscow today. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and responsible employees of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and scientists were in the presidium.

On the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, Comrade Dolgikh cordially greeted those assembled at the opening of the Academy of the USSR National Economy--one of the country's leading centers for training leading cadres in management of the economy. He also conveyed good wishes for great successes in work and learning from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The party Central Committee and the government, the speaker said, devote constant attention to improving the management of the economy. Management and control of production, labor collectives and economic and social processes is a complicated science. Deep theoretical knowledge, organizational talent and practical skills are needed here. An orderly and widespread system to train and retrain party, soviet and economic managers has been set up in the country.

A new type of educational establishment, the Academy of the USSR National Economy, has been set up by a decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers for more intensive training of the leading cadres.

The whole issue of training economic managers will be raised to a new, higher level by the creation of the academy. The academy is designed to become a true forge of leading cadres--captains of the socialist economy. It is important that courses at the academy should develop in students a capacity for deep and objective analysis and should foster persistence in overcoming difficulties and eliminating bottlenecks.

Comrade Brezhnev's remarkable book "Rebirth" and the recommendations and instructions he made during the trip to Siberia and the Far East are an invaluable aid for the cadres here.

The fostering of a Leninist style of leadership among the students is one of the most important tasks of the rector's office [rektorat], the party organization and the professor-lecturers of the academy.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out that we have a great need for efficient people of our socialist viewpoint--people who would be competent and enterprising, as well as possess a profound party spirit, and concern for the interests of all people.

Comrade Dolgikh expressed the confidence that the establishment of the Academy of National Economy and its successful activities will become important factors in further improving the training of high-level managers and developing the theory and practice of management of the socialist economy.

Participants in the festive meeting adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

GRISHIN SPEAKS AT OPENING OF NEW MOSCOW METRO LINE

LD292310Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1705 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] Moscow--A new line 8.2 km long of the Moscow metro linking the northern part of the city with the center was inaugurated today. It was to be completed in 1979.

"Speaking at a meeting devoted to the opening of the new route, Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, congratulated the workers on this great victory."

With the commissioning of the new line the overall length of the Moscow metro exceeds 170 km. Two more lines are currently under construction, to be completed for the Olympics in 1980. An average of 6 million passengers use the Moscow metro daily. There are now 107 underground stations. The construction costs of each kilometer of the Moscow metro exceed 10 million rubles.

A metro now operates in seven cities of the Soviet Union. Plans call for the building of a metro in nine cities with a population greater than 1 million people. Subways have been built with Soviet technical assistance in Budapest, Prague, Zagreb, Sofia and Warsaw. Soviet experts are assisting in the construction of the subway in Calcutta.

RIGA GORKOM VIEWS PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY, QAULITY

LD281535Y Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 23 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[LATINFORM report: "Acting Purposefully"]

[Excerpt] A Riga Gorkom plenum was held on 22 September. It discussed the "tasks of party organizations and economic leaders of industrial enterprises in the city in connection with further improving the efficiency of production and the quality of output in accordance with the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress."

The report was delivered by A. Ye. Kartsev, second secretary of the Riga Gorkom.

BRIEFS

ALL-UNION MINING CONFERENCE--An all-union conference of mine builders has ended in Dalnegorsk. Representatives from Armenia, Kazakhstan, the Urals, Siberia, and the Far East discussed labor protection and safety equipment at enterprises of the industry and exchanged work experience. The second day the conference was devoted to improving the economic education of mine builders. Abramov, chief of the All-Union Mine Building Association, participated in the conference and delivered a report. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 29 Sep 78 OW]

SIBERIAN FARMERS NEED BETTER MACHINERY, REPAIR FACILITIES

LD021513Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 78 pp 1-2 LD

[PRAVDA correspondent V. Kiryasov article: "A Test on the Fields of Siberia"]

[Excerpts] Kurganskaya, Omskaya oblasts--The harvest is drawing to a close on the expanses of Omskaya and Kurganskaya oblasts. The grain fields here are extensive--more than 4.3 million hectares. Difficult weather conditions have not prevented the crop growers of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes from cultivating a good harvest. The machine operators have made considerable efforts to carry out the harvesting in a short time, without wastage.

The Siberian fall is not a very reliable ally for the crop growers, particularly if the harvest is carried over, as this year, into September--a changeable time on the threshold of winter.

Scanning the vast areas of still unripe wheat, G. Gorchakov, director of the Leninskiy Sovkhoz, complained:

"We will have to change our tactics. We intended to lay the grain in swathes in 150 hours and thresh it in 10 working days. The rain has disrupted everything. Now we have decided to step up the threshing and in some places to go over to direct combining. The main task is not to lose the grain, to fulfill the raised pledge of giving the state 10,000 tons of grain."

The figures over many years indicate that nature in Siberia seldom "allots" the harvest more than 10-12 fine days. Anyone who does not cope with the job in that time loses in the harvest. Specialists have calculated: Because of this an average of at least 1 quintal of grain per hectare is lost every year. And the scale of the fields in the east of the country is immense. That is why Siberians must obtain a sharp increase in labor productivity in the harvest. It is a complex task. How is one to cope with it?

In Omskaya Oblast as a whole the work of harvesting and transportation complexes and detachments has been organized considerably better this year than in past years. In the fields along the Irtysh, 942 complexes are operating. Technology and collaboration between all units are efficiently organized in the complexes. The level of technical equipment has increased notably: Farms have far more assemblies now for servicing machines and welding apparatus. The detachment of master fitters has been enlarged.

And the results have not been slow to appear. Although the grain ripened 15-20 days late, threshing of grain crops on the Irtysh was mainly carried out at the optimum time. The area worked per combine in the oblast averaged as much as 20 hectares on some days. The rate was rather lower on the kolhozes and sovkhozes of Kurganskaya Oblast. But the complexes have by no means been created everywhere. Moreover many machine operators complain of a low level of organization.

Machine operators are also concerned that ZHVN-6 reapers do not insure high productivity operation by combines. The first models of the new ZHVN-6-12 reapers have reached the farms this year. But they also suffer from substantial shortcomings: The double swathe they lay dries slowly, and this often leads to losses in grain threshing.

The Siberians recall with approval the wide-cut 10-15 meter reapers. They used to be mass-produced. [paragraph continues]

Many farms still maintain them carefully and use them skillfully in harvesting. On the Sibiryak Sovkhoz, for instance, the harvest is carried out in a short time using them. This year was no exception for the farm, and threshing is nearing completion here.

The crop growers have been awaiting for some time the ZHSHN-6 reaper, which forms a wide, quick-drying swathe that stands firm on any stubble. But industry has not yet released it on a production-line basis. Why, the practical workers ask, have the reapers that are necesary and economically advantageous in the conditions of Siberia and northern Kazakhstan been taken out of production, while the new ones that could replace them have not come onto the production line?

"Specialists from the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building have more than once been reproached for trying to recommend the 6-meter reaper alone for all zones of the country," says Doctor of Technical Sciences N. Krasnoshchekov, deputy director of the Siberian Scientific Research Institute. "They do not take into account that because of the lack of the necessary reapers the grain growers of eastern regions find themselves in a critical position nearly every fall, and lose a considerable amount of grain."

Practice shows that for crop growing regions beyond the Urals a certain type of reaper is necessary. They have been created and tested, although they need some improvement. There are the new, more productive PPT-3A pickup-balers. But production of them has not been set in motion.

At the same time, from the example of Omskaya Oblast specialists have calculated that by replacing only one-third of the 6-meter reapers by wide-cut models, it would be possible, with the existing number of combines, to reduce the harvesting time by 5-7 days, to increase the grain harvested by 60,000-100,000 tons, and to reduce fuel expenditure by 15 percent.

At present orders from farms on the Irtysh and beyond the Urals for new combines are only half-fulfilled by the RSFSR Selkhoztekhnika State Committee. The pool is becoming gradually older. The load on each assembly in Kurganskaya and Omskaya oblasts has risen from 160 to 180-190 hectares.

It is understandable that, without specially equipped shops, it is difficult to successfully repair harvesting machinery in winter. At the same time there are very few combine depots on Siberian kolkhozes and sovkhozes. They are mainly erected out of the farms' own resources. Planned construction is only just beginning. The republic's Ministry of Agriculture allots too few resources for this purpose. Selkhoztekhnika enterprises are also expanding poorly. They have practically no combine depots. That is why repair workers are able to restore only 10 percent of the grain harvesting machinery.

Thousands of Siberian grain growers consider the harvest their main task. Moreover, it is the leading machine operators who exert decisive force in the struggle for the grain. In Kurganskaya Oblast, for instance, 25 percent of the grain is threshed by only 10 percent of the combine operators taking part in the harvest toil. They each produce 500-2,000 tons of grain from their hoppers in a season.

The situation with respect to the training and deployment of machine operator cadres in rural areas is unsatisfactory. Every year many enlisted combine operators, trained in the cities on a shortened 3-month program, work in the fields of Omskaya and Kurganskaya oblasts. Is that not the reason why only a few of them fulfill their targets? [paragraph continues]

Moreover, many experienced machine operators are leaving the combines for other work. They are not pleased with the high pay, because working conditions on the old machines are difficult.

...The harvest is coming to an end beyond the Urals. The crop growers of Tselinnyy and Kurtamyshskiy rayons, Kurganskaya Oblast, and Pavlogradskiy and Russko-Polyanskiy rayons, Omskaya Oblast, have finished threshing the grain. However, the farms of Katayskiy, Dalmatovskiy and Shchuchanskiy rayons in the Transurals and Nizhneomskiy, Gorkovskiy and Kormilovskiy rayons on the Irtysh are lagging far behind the leaders' indicators.

Siberian crop growers possess considerable reserves for raising the productivity of the grain fields. But they need the assistance of designers and machine builders. Grain growers need machinery that would enable them to gather in the harvest quickly and without losses in any year.

PRAVDA VIEWS PROGRESS OF FODDER PROCUREMENT

LD021357Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 78 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--The country's farms are continuing to procure fodder for livestock. By 25 September, according to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, the first cutting of sown and natural grasses had been carried out on 77.3 million hectares. Some 51.7 million tons of hay have been procured--82 percent of the plan.

Farms in most republics have overfulfilled the procurement plan for cured hay. Almost 71 million tons have been obtained in the country as a whole. Farms have produced almost 6 million tons of grass meal and other artificially dehydrated green fodder, including chopped grass--84 percent of the plan. Stocks of coarse fodder are being replenished with straw, chaff and other crop residues.

The pace of silage procurement is increasing. Some 28.5 million tons have been procured over the past week, and 128.5 million tons in all since the start of the season--52 percent of the plan. Lifting of root crops is continuing. Approximately 4 million tons have been procured.

VASKHNIL SESSION ELECTS NEW MEMBERS, ADOPTS NEW RULES

LD021349Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 78 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Academy's Replenishment"]

[Text] A general meeting of scientists of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKhNIL] concluded its work in Moscow 28 September. Its participants elected 22 new VASKhNIL full members and 38 corresponding members. Foreign members of the academy were elected, as well as vice presidents, academician-secretaries of the departments and the chief scientific secretary.

The scientists adopted new VASKhNIL rules reflecting the changes that have occurred in agricultural science since the old rules were adopted in 1934. The rules include a number of new provisions stemming from the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress; the party Central Committee March (1965) and July (1978) plenums; and the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government on the development of agriculture and science.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES ECONOMIC AKTIV ON AGRICULTURAL TASKS

LD301516Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Text] An assembly of the party economic aktiv was convened today in Agdzhabedinskiy Rayon, one of the large cotton producers in Azerbaijan. Those at the meeting considered the tasks set forth by Comrade Brezhnev in his speech at the festivities in Baku. Of central interest to the participarts were problems connected with mobilizing the efforts of rural workers occupied in the collection, transportation and reception of the cotton harvest; ensuring fulfillment of the lofty pledges made regarding the produce; sale of animal husbandry and livestock raising and the wintering of cattle.

Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

RASHIDOV GIVES AWARD TO FERGANSKAYA OBLAST COTTON GROWERS

LD291431Y Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "Multiply Labor Successes"]

[Text] A conference of Ferganskaya Oblast agricultural workers was held yesterday at the Kuybyshev Kolkhoz in Rishtanskiy Rayon.

In a festive atmosphere Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, presented the Challenge Red Banner of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and republic Council of Ministers to the oblast. The oblast received this award for successes in republican socialist competition for the harvesting and sale to the state of cotton in the second 10-day period of September 1978.

Sh.R. Rashidov warmly congratulated the cotton growers, machine operators and all working people of the oblast on their well-deserved award and wished them fresh successes in labor.

The conference participants expressed cordial gratitude for the high assessment of the Ferganskaya Oblast farmers' labor and urged all cotton growers in the oblast to mobilize their efforts for the harvest and to increase the output of every machine operator and harvest worker.

SALYUT'S FIRST YEAR PROVES VALUE OF PROLONGED FLIGHTS

LD291448Y Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 29, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Petrov writes: The research and experiments aboard the Soviet station Salyut-6, which was orbited a year ago, marked a new stage in man's exploration of outer space. Salyut-6 is a station of a new generation. Its construction was prepared by the flights of all the previous craft of the Salyut-type and by the experience of all previous space flights. The station which is about 30 meters long and which weighs about 33 tonnes, is manoeuvrable and has great technical possibilities. Flights of "Progress" freight ships to the "Salyut", the possibility for two manned ships to dock with the station at a time, and to bring new space crews and apparatus, helped enhance the effectiveness of research and made it possible for the station to operate for a long time.

Working aboard the station now is the second main expedition. Colonel Vladimir Kovalenok and Engineer Aleksandr Ivanchenkov have been in orbit for 106 days now. During all this time the station's programme is being carried out successfully. Four visiting expeditions of which three were international ones, made it possible to increase the duration of experiments and enhance the flexibility of the complex' work.

The practical value of prolonged flights have been fully proved by the example of the Soyuz-6. Thus, Cosmonauts Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov obtained on the units "splav" and "kristall" 30 different materials which it is extremely difficult to make on earth. A part of these substances has already been sent to the ground for the manufacture of experimental devices. The cosmonauts have taken about 18,000 pictures of the earth's surface.

It is difficult so far to determine an optimum duration of a space flight for man. Some time must pass before this question is answered. As Georgiy Grechko, the cosmonaut, said, "It is difficult to live in outer space but it is possible to work there". And however far the era of interplanetary piloted flights may be, it is sure to come. Expeditions of long duration aboard stations of the Salyut-type are steps on the way to this era.

BLOC SPACE COOPERATION CONTINUES ACHIEVEMENTS ON GROUND

LD021057Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Gubarev commentary: "Space Brothers"]

[Text] The people of the GDR gave space brothers Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn a warm gala reception. At plants and construction sites, in scientific establishments and in cooperations--everywhere the cosmonauts went--they spoke of the creative and friendly atmosphere in which three Soviet citizens and a GDR cosmonaut-researcher worked onboard Salyut-6.

Scientific and technical cooperation betweeen the USSR and the GDR embraces practically every sphere of fundamental and applied research. Scientists and specialists from both countries have jointly effected dozens of new developments, including electric motors and polishing machines, atomic reactors and plastics. The work of specialists from both countries in developing an installation to produce high-pressure "polymer-50" polyethylene was awarded a USSR state prize.

For more than 10 years now scientists and specialists from the USSR and the GDR have been cooperating closely within the framework of the Intercosmos program. Sputniks have been fitted with instruments and equipment developed at enterprises in the German socialist state.

Two years ago the crew of Soyuz-22 tested in flight the MKF-6 space camera developed by USSR and GDR scientists and specialists and made at the Karl Zeiss people's enterprise. Together with the designers, engineers and workers in Jena, Soviet Cosmonauts V. Bykovskiy and V. Aksenov improved this camera. Its updated version--the MFK-6M--which has been in orbit for more than a year now, is working perfectly. This is further evidence of the efficient and high quality teamwork of scientists, specialists and cosmonauts in our countries.

The bourgeois press is trying to belittle the significance of the new achievement of the "Intercosmos program member countries. Only recently this press raised a great ballyhoo about a future American spaceflight involving a representative from a West European country. Meanwhile, cosmonaut-researchers from Czechoslovakia, Poland and the GDR have already successfully worked with Soviet colleagues aboard Salyut-6 and citizens from five more fraternal countries are continuing to train in Zvezdnyy Gorodok.

The achievements of the socialist community states in space are a continuation of their achievements on the ground.

IL-86 AIRBUS COMPLETES MAIDEN VOYAGE FROM MOSCOW

LD030805Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Sep 78 p 2 LD

[Yu. Dzhafarov and A. Movchan report: "The Maiden Flight of the Airbus"]

[Text] Yesterday the 350-seat Soviet IL-86 airbus, developed in the design office headed by chief designer of aviation equipment G.V. Novozhilov, completed its maiden technical voyage on Aeroflot's Moscow-Mineralnyye Vody-Moscow route.

This airplane flew from Moscow to Mineralnyye Vody in 1 hour 40 minutes. Adapted for airfields with limited runways and thin concrete surfaces, the IL-86 was designed for relieving airfields during peak seasons: One of them will take as many passengers as three TU-104's or IL-18's.

It has been decided that apart from the Moscow-Mineralnyye Vody route the IL-86 will fly another 26 Aeroflot routes in the near future. Novozhilov said that the IL-86 will commence regular passenger flights in late 1979. Pilots in the Moscow Civil Transport Administration are already preparing for delivery of the new airliner. Administration Deputy Chief V. I. Maryganov informed us that about a hundred aeronautical engineering service specialists have now been trained for maintenance work on the airbus. The training of pilots has begun--at the controls of the IL-86 will be the administration's best pilots, those who are now flying the IL-62 and the TU-154.

MOSCOW TV COVERAGE EXTENDED IN ARMENIAN MOUNTAINS

LD291445Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 78 p 2 LD

[Text] Aparan (Armenian SSR), 27 September, TASS--Central Television programs can now be watched by the inhabitants of this remote rayon. A powerful receiving station has been commissioned here. It will soon be possible to receive transmissions from Moscow in all of Armenia's high-mountain rayons.

MILITARY TRAINING VIEWED AS YEAR DRAWS TO CLOSE

LD291203 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 September 1978 frontpages a 1,000-word article by Col Gen D. Sukhorukov, commander of the Central Group of Forces, under the heading "Before the Main Examination," and a 900-word article by Lt Gen A. Lizichev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Order of Lenin Transbaykal Military District Politioal Directorite, under the heading "Effectiveness of Competition Is Growing." Both discuss performance considering the imminent end of the training year. The Sukhorukov article notes that certain successes have been achieved but goes on to state:

"The data obtained by the staff of the group of forces during the preliminary check show, **however**, that the training plans and socialist pledges are not being fulfilled successfully everywhere. In some places the struggle to improve the quality and efficiency of the training and educational process is superficial and does not produce the desired results. Together with the leading companies and batteries there are laggards. And, after all, they too have to collaborate in fighting and resolve one common task. Victory in war requires high and uniform preparation of all subunits.

"When you analyze the facts and wonder why a particular subunit is lagging behind and fails over a long period to reach the level of the leading units, you become convinced that this problem exceeds the framework of the company or battalion. The higher-ranking staffs sometimes fail to display persistence and consistence in disseminating and introducing leading experience; they do not know how to combine control with help; and they do not display heightened exactingness toward the officers who are content with mediocre indicators."

Sukhorukov finally notes the importance of the forthcoming check on the servicemen's performance.

The Lizichev article notes the Transbaykal Military District's successes in socialist competition, stating that "In August the district Military Council discussed the further development of socialist competition among the troops and outlined a number of measures designed to eliminate the shortcomings revealed and mobilize the personnel to successfully fulfill their pledges. The political organs and party organizations have raised still higher their exactingness toward the communists and set even more keenly the task of insuring that they are personally exemplary." He then describes how socialist competition has been growing more intense as the end of the training year approaches.

NEW BOOK SUMMARIZES MARXIST-LENINIST MILITARY TEACHINGS

LD190939 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 September 1978 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word review by Lt Gen M. Kiryan of a book entitled "War and the Army: A Philosophical-Sociological Essay" (Voyna I Armiya. Filosofsko-Sotsiologicheskiy Ocherk), edited by D.A. Volkogonov, A.S. Milovidov and S.A. Ryushkevich, and published in 1977 by Voyenizdat. The book is reportedly "a systematized summary of the basic tenets of Marxist-Leninist teachings on war and the army." It discusses, according to Kiryan, such topics as the relationship between armed struggle and policy during a war; the social and political content of wars; the influence of wars on social progress; the "natural laws" of war; differences between capitalist and socialist military aid; the influence of scientific and technical progress on warfare; morale and the "spiritual factor"; the role of the masses and the individual in war; the "antipopular sociopolitical content of imperialist armies"; and "bourgeois and revisionist views on the causes, character and social consequences of war and the social nature and purpose of the army."